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SCIENTIFIC SESSION ON 'AUSTERITY' HELD IN TIRANA

AU181318 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] July 18 (ATA) -- The Institute of Economic Studies at the State Planning Commission in cooperation with some central departments, scientific institutions and higher schools organised a scientific session on the problems of consolidating the austerity regime and the growth of the effectivity of the economy in Tirana on July 17 before noon.

Attending it were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Quirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, the minister of finances Andrea Nako, the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique Ajet Ylli and other comrades.

Those present kept two minute silence in token of honour and profound respect for the life and brilliant and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The speech on the occasion was held by the chairman of the State Planning Commission Niko Gjyzari. Speaking of the brilliant figure and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha he pointed out that Comrade Enver Hoxha has been and remains for the economists, financiers, cadres and specialists of different branches of the economy a great source of inspiration of how should we work to realise our tasks in the best way. His instructions, orientations and teachings on the problems of the development of the economy in general and those for a more strict austerity regime in particular have been and will be always basis for our work today and in the future.

Then the paper "Let Us Have a Stronger Austerity Regime Through the Frontal Realisation of the Plan in All Its Indices" was read out. Moreover, 23 other papers were read out on the problems of harmonisation of the intensive road with the extensive one regarding the growth of production and the increase of its effectivity, the right proportions between the living work and the materialised one [as received] as a necessity for the relatively fast rate development of the economy, the use of new methods in designing and application as important factors to lower the cost of constructions, the economic profitability and the growth of the effectivieness of the agricultural production, etc.

The session generalised the achievements and the great work made all over the country for the realisation of the tasks of the plan for a strict austerity regime.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO WORLD WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

AU171348 Sofia RABOTNICHISKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] To the participants in the Third World Conference for Review and Evaluation of Achievements During the UN Women's Decade, Nairobi:

On behalf of the State Council and the Bulgarian People's Republic Government, the whole Bulgarian people, and my own behalf, I greet most cordially the participants in the third world conference within the framework of the UN Women's Decade (1976-1985).

Because of its nobel goals -- equality, development, and peace -- the UN Women's Decade has marked a new stage in the years-long efforts by the world's progressive public to attain true equality for women. Your conference will undoubtedly evaluate all that has been achieved in attaining the decade's goals and will map out strategy for future work.

It is gratifying that your prestigious international forum is sitting on African soil, where young states that have liberated themselves from colonialist oppression are solving immediate socioeconomic tasks. Africa's striving for social and economic progress is close to us Bulgarians and understood by us, being a people who have withstood centuries of foreign oppression. We feel solidarity with this striving by the African peoples and try to render them real assistance.

Your conference is called upon to make its contribution to the quest for solutions to the global problems facing mankind. The main one among them is the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the preservation and strengthening of world peace. It is exceptionally important for the very existence of our civilization to prevent the extension of the arms race to space and to take real steps to halt it on earth. I am convinced that in today's circumstances, which have become more complex through the fault of certain imperialist circles, you will raise your voice in defense of common sense, in defense of the basic human right -- the right to live. I believe that the present conference, just like your previous forums in Mexico and Copenhagen, will also condemn racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid. The implementation of one of the decade's most important goals -- the reorganization of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis -- will make its contribution to socioeconomic progress, especially in developing countries, and will also help the solution of specific problems primarily affecting women.

I would like to stress that women in socialist Bulgaria enjoy true equality and participate fully in the building of the new society. But life poses new problems and new tasks, and this means that we are constantly seeking solutions to ensure the combination of woman's socioeconomic activeness with her noble role and duties as mother.

Allow me to wish the Third World Conference for Review and Evaluation of Achievements During the UN Women's Decade success in its work, and to express the hope that it will be a new step along the path toward the further implementation of the decade's lofty goals and will contribute toward women's even broader particiaption in the struggle to build a peaceful and fair world.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

CHNOUPEK ASSESSES CURRENT WORLD SITUATION

LD181109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek has granted an interview to a CTK correspondent on the occasion of the upcoming 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

He assessed the development and the current state of the international political situation, as well as prospects of the current disarmament talks.

He said in the interview that during the middle of the seventies, the situation in Europe was univocally determined by the atmosphere created by the successful outcome of the Helsinki CSCE and by signing the Final Act. With the beginning of the eighties, the cold war forces opened a general offensive against relaxation. They started -- and they continue -- deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe. They blocked progress at various disarmament forums by their policy of provocations and dictated from the position of strength; they poisoned the situation in the world and Europe. They disturbed the mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation in a number of regions. This formal offensive against the very line of Helsinki, as well as against the individual stipulations and principles of the Final Act, however, tested at the same time the strength and viability of what we call the spirit of Helsinki.

Today, not only the socialist countries, but also the overwhelming majority of our Western partners believe that, despite the complicated and at times dangerous international situation, the experiences from the seventies' period of relaxation and the interstate documents from that time did not lose their significance and have not been forgotten.

As for the question of how the CSSR contributes towards the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act, Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek said: We approached and are approaching the fulfillment of the Final Act with all seriousness, as a comprehensive program of political, economic, cultural, and humanitarian cooperation. We attach high topicality and lasting validity to the main part of the Final Act, the declaration of the principles that are to rule the relations between the participating states. We have also consistently approached the fulfillment of the part of the Final Act concerning cooperation in economy, science, and technology and protecting the living environment. We have created all the conditions, including the appropriate legally binding prerequisites, for its implementation. We have been developing active cooperation in the humanitarian and other spheres. In 1975, we had concluded cultural agreements with 44 countries and health agreements with 15 countries, and in 1985, we have 86 cultural agreements and 33 health agreements.

It appears paradoxical to us that precisely those states that very carefully followed the fulfillment of the stipulations of this third part of the Helsinki Final Act in the socialist countries and that zealously advocated, for example, free flow of information, have not done anything at all to give their own citizens access to truthful and objective information about the life of other peoples.

As for the significant bi- and multilateral talks that are taking place in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and other places in Europe, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said: We consider these talks as important and significant means that could play a key role in the process of relaxing international tension, limiting the arms race, and strengthening peace. That is why, together with the other socialist countries, we have been implementing, in a coordinated, purposeful, and emphatic fashion, the line for activation of the dialogue at all levels and on all fronts.

Against this line that we follow there is a continually more determined manifestation of intentionally unleashed mistrust, disinterest in factual dialogue, and true communication efforts to hide further arming behind talks. At the new Soviet-American talks in Geneva on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons, the United States refuses to talk in harmony with the agreed goals and principles of the talks, in mutual interrelation, and they unjustifiably exclude the question of transfering the arms race into space.

As for the most important multilateral talks, we attach considerable significance to the conference on disarmament in Geneva, Bohuslav Chnoupek said. We would like to hope that the Western participants in the conference, above all, the United States, will adopt a positive attitude to the topic of the talks by not blocking the stipulations of the working organs on the priority questions on the agenda, by not complicating it by proposing purposefully unacceptable demands, and that, in setting up working organs, they will show consistent willingness to implement their mandates.

The Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe are a considerably complicated forum. During the course of the talks, socialist states have put forward more than 20 proposals of a complex or partial character. The countries of NATO have so far not reacted constructively to them. These countries have so far not reacted to our proposals at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The aim of our proposals is the working out and adoption of a complex and balanced set of measures of a military-political and military-technical character.

Only in a constructive and enterprising approach toward tackling the problems under discussion do we see a guarantee that it will be possible to overcome the artificial barrier of silence and deafness that hinders mutual understanding and, by feeding the flames of misunderstandings and conflicts, threatens peace in the world, Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in the interview.

TRADE UNION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SPAIN

LD151512 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The communique on the visit of the official delegation of the Trade Union Confederation of the Workers' Commissions of Spain to the CSSR says that during their talks representatives of the Czechoslovak and Spanish trade unions exchanged information about further tasks for the development of trade union activities and discussed deepening relations between the two organizations.

Both delegations maintain the view that in the present climate of growing danger in the international situation, it is necessary that the trade unions of the whole world act in unison in order to relieve tension and preserve peace. Such an action ought to be taken irrespective of their ideological orientation. Both delegations expressed their support to negotiations between the United States and the USSR in Geneva, which concern a whole complex of issues, including the militarization of outer space, and denounced the arms race policies originated by the most reactionary circles of the world imperialism headed by the United States' military-industrial complex.

The cooperation plan between the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Trade Union Confederation of the Workers Commissions of Spain for the period 1985-1986, which was signed in Prague, represents the deepening of present relations, which is in the interest of the international trade union activity.

JAN-JUN 1985 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

AU170801 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Jul 85 pp 3-5

["Report of the State Central Administration for Statistics on Implementation of the 1985 National Economic Plan During the First Half of the Year"; all "tons" referred to are "metric tons"]

[Text] In the first half of 1985 the working people, in the broad mass movement for the worthy preparation of the 11th SED Congress, have performed outstanding labor feats for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace. This enderscores the determination of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and all working people of the GDR to purposefully continue the favorable path embarked upon under the leadership of the SED with the resolutions of its 10th party congress.

The high growth achieved in the national economy is the basis for further shaping developed socialist society in the GDR. With a high degree of continuity, the course of the main task and of the unity of economic and social policy is being pursued for the benefit of the people.

The fundamental guidelines given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the ninth Central Committee session and at the meeting of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with Kreis first secretaries set the direction for further successful implementation of the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people became an outstanding political and social highlight in the life of our people. The working people honorably fulfilled the pledges accepted at the SED Central Committee seminar with the director general of combines and the Central Committee party organizers in the socialist competition organized by the trade unions. By 8 May a plan lead in net production corresponding to 2 day's production was achieved.

In the FDJ drive "Ernst Thaelmann," the young people are integrating themselves worthily with exemplary deeds into the great mass movement in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. The 12th FDJ Parliament became a convincing avowal of GDR youth to their socialist fatherland. At its 12th parliament the FDJ was already able to account for the fulfillment of more than 50 percent of the annual targets set in the economic initiatives. The 44,034 youth brigades have a particularly high share in this.

Remarkable results were achieved in the citizens initiative "Join in!" in embellishing cities and villages.

Great political and economic importance lies in the fact that even during the extremely long winter at the beginning of this year it was possible to successfully continue the upswing in the national economy. The timely measures taken paid off. Stable supplies to the population and the material-technological safeguarding of production were ensured. Working people in all fields of the national economy undertook extraordinary efforts and accomplished great things. They were energetically supported by members of the National People's Army, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of State Security.

In the first half of the year the dynamic growth of the national economy was achieved mainly by exploiting the factors of intensively expanded reproduction. The high economic dynamics stem to an increasing degree from economic results in science and technology.

High growth in labor productivity as a fundamental task of the economic strategy and higher effectiveness were achieved in particular by the broader application of key technologies and the intensified manufacture of new products.

The results achieved during the first 6 months of this year once more confirm that it is possible over a longer period of time to considerably increase national income and production and simultaneously reduce unit input.

The socialist planned economy, democratic centralism, and organization of the national economy into combines and enterprises in industry, construction, transportation, and communications have proved their worth.

The measures for qualifying management, planning, and economic cost accounting have proven effective in the new stage of the economic strategy for comprehensive production intensification.

The high growth rates in production and effectiveness make it possible to increase the material and cultural living standard of the people according to plan. It was once more confirmed that good work pays off today and also in the future for the benefit of the socialist community and every individual. The social effectiveness of the housing program, the centerpiece of the sociopolitical party program, has been further increased. Social security and safety includes full employment, secure jobs and training places, a high level of education for all, and stable consumer prices for basic commodities, rents, fees, and services as essential achievements of real socialism in the GDR.

The GDR's dynamic economic development is based on its unshakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm rooting of the GDR in the community of socialist states. Far-reaching steps for the further deepening of cooperation between the USSR and GDR were embarked upon in implementing the basic agreements of the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. An important basis for further interlacing the national economies of the USSR and the GDR as well as for the steady expansion of cooperation is the Long-Term Program of Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and USSR in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production Until the Year 2000. In accordance with the decisions of the economic meeting of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, the GDR makes an active contribution to the development of socialist economic integration with all CEMA countries.

Trade with the nonsocialist economic area was further expanded on the basis of mutual advantage.

The tasks of economically guranteeing national defense as well as order and domestic security have been comprehensively implemented as an integral part of the economic policy of the socialist state.

In implementing the 1985 national economic plan during the first half of the year the following main results were achieved: (Footnote 1) (Preliminary data)

-- National income was increased 4.1 percent by intensively expanded reproduction. All fields of the national economy have contributed to the development of national income by a high increased in performance and effectiveness. With 80 percent, industry has the greatest share in national income growth.

-- The dynamic economic growth during the first half of 1985 was determined by the intensively expanded reproduction:

Increased productivity accounted for 90 percent of the national income increase. Particularly important was the high growth of labor productivity by 7.3 percent, based on industrial net production.

The reduction of production input on the other hand contributed considerably to increasing national income. Per unit of national income, 2 percent less production input was needed than in the same period last year. An important contribution to reducing production input is being made by the "Return Funds to the State -- Contribute to National Income" drive. In particular, the enterprises in industry and in the construction sector as well as the Bezirke returned M3.8 billion worth of material and financial funds to the State Bank by means of checks.

Due to further progress in improving available raw materials and other materials, as well as in more economically utilizing materials, the output increase in the national economy was achieved while reducing unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials by more than 4 percent.

Production equipment was better utilized and more widely modernized. The average utilization period of important production equipment was increased to 16.5 hours per calendar day.

Prime cost in the sector of the industry ministries was 2 percent less per M100 worth of commodity output than in the first half of 1984, and in the sector of the Construction Ministry there were 2.5 percent less per M100 of construction output than in the relevant period last year.

-- With an 8 percent increase in net output, high growth was achieved in the industry ministries sector. The lead over the plan equals 2 and 1/2 days' production. The high growth rate in labor productivity, particularly through the introduction of modern technologies, was decisive to the increase in net output.

-- Industrial commodity output increased 4.4 percent in both the industry ministries sector and in the national economy. The combines in the industry ministries sector supplied for the population, the national economy and export goods M2.1 billion in excess of the plan. A particularly high production growth was to be seen in the microelectronics sector with 23 percent growth and in robot technology with 28 percent growth.

-- The rate of production renewal in the industry ministries sector increased to 24 percent. The production volume of newly developed products amounted to M45 billion. There were 16 percent more industrial products manufactured with the "Q" quality mark than in the same period last year.

-- Currently, 12 percent of the demand in industrial raw materials is met by secondary raw materials. The degree of recycling of technically-economically usable secondary energy rose to 85 percent.

-- In order to improve the material-technological basis of the national economy according to plan and to successfully continue the social policy, M25 billion were invested during the first 6 months of this year. In line with the fundamental requirements of intensively expanded reproduction, the share of investments for rationalization and modernization of existing basic assets was increased. In the manufacturing sectors of the national economy the share of investments for rationalization increased to 55 percent.

-- The production by enterprises and combines of their own means of rationalization in the national economy has increased by 19.4 percent. Due to the wide application of microelectronics and the use of products of robot technology, there was a rise in the scientific-technological level of this production of means of rationalization.

During the first half of 1985, 4,500 robots, including 1,900 as FDJ youth projects, were introduced into production. The opportunities for regional rationalization were better utilized.

-- In the construction sector the effectiveness and quality of building processes were raised. In the Ministry of Construction sector net output increased 9.3 percent. Decisive for this was a 9.3 percent growth in labor productivity.

-- The housing program was consistently continued in the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of existing homes. In the first half of 1985 housing conditions improved for 308,000 citizens, particularly in the centers of the workers class, as a result of the new construction and modernization of 102,734 apartments. Repairs to apartment houses increased 13 percent, thus overfulfilling the plan.

-- In agriculture, the state procurement plan for animal products was overfulfilled with regard to slaughter cattle, milk, and eggs. The procurement of slaughter cattle increased 7.3 percent compared with the first half of 1984, and the procurement of milk increased 2.7 percent. Spring cultivation was carried out in good quality on the areas provided.

-- In the transportation sector the transport demands of the national economy were met. The overall volume of goods shipments within the country was reduced 1.2 percent. The volume of railroad shipments within the country was 6.8 percent higher than in the first half of 1984. In order to increase the capacity and ensure a more economical use of energy by the railraod another 120 kilometers of railroad track were electrified.

-- Based on the GDR's increasing economic strength, the GDR's exports to the USSR increased 4.5 percent. Exports to the other socialist countries increased 4 percent. The plan for exports to the USSR was overfulfilled, and that for exports to the socialist economic areas as a whole was fulfilled. The commodity exchange with non-socialist economic area proceeded in keeping with the development envisaged by the plan.

The GDR's trade balance shows an export surplus totalling 2 billion foreign exchange marks.

-- In accordance with the increasing performance, the population's net income increased by 3 percent, that is, by M1.9 billion.

-- The combines and enterprises of the national economy supplied the population with M668 million worth of finished products in excess of the plan, calculated in retail prices. The increase compared to the first half of 1984 was 4.5 percent. Retail trade turnover was 4 percent -- that is, M1.8 billion -- higher than in the same period last year. The turnover of industrial goods rose 5 percent, that is, by M1.2 billion; turnover of essential and nonessential food and beverages increased 3 percent, that is, by M0.6 billion.

-- Services and repairs for the population valued at M3.1 billion were carried out. This amounts to a 3 percent increase.

-- In public education the 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school as the centerpiece of the socialist education system continued according to plan. By supplying 799 class rooms, 60 school gymnasiums, and 9,036 kindergarten places and 505 boarding-school places, the material preconditions were further improved.

-- Health and social care for the population was purposefully expanded. The creation of 260 new workplaces for doctors and dentists contributes to the improvement of medical treatment for outpatients.

For senior citizens, 1,390 places in retirement homes and nursing homes as well as 1,496 places in hostels were completed. Preventive, therapeutic or reconvalescence cures were administered to 182,000 adults and children.

-- Physical culture and sports were subject to comprehensive promotion as an integral part of the socialist way of life. In world and European championships, GDR athletes won 25 gold medals, 33 silver medals, and 21 bronze medals.

-- Intellectual-cultural life was marked by preparation for the 11th SED Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. The opening of the reconstructed Semper Opera House in Dresden was a social event of high cultural-political significance. The masterpiece, recognized at home and abroad, shows how much attention our socialist state pays to fostering our cultural heritage.

The working people of the GDR capital, Berlin, are making an important contribution to the stable and dynamic development of the national economy. Berlin industrial enterprises show an above-average dynamic growth of 12.7 percent in net production, and of 11.4 percent in labor productivity.

The shaping of our capital as the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR was continued according to plan. The pace of comprehensive housing construction in Berlin, especially in continuing to develop the city center, has further increased, with 13,133 apartments being completed. A contribution to this was made by the plan fulfillment of building workers from the Bezirke. A high share in the worthy development of the capital was contributed by the more than 19,000 FDJ delegates from the Bezirke and the young Berlin building workers within the framework of the FDJ "Initiative Berlin." In what is currently the largest building project, Hohenschoenhausen, almost 15,000 citizens have already moved into new apartments. In the Ernst-Thaelmann Park housing blocs another 377 newly-built apartments were completed in the first half of 1985. In all parts of the city, especially in the traditional workers districts Prenzlauer Berg, Friedrichshain and Berlin-Mitte, many apartments were modernized, and more roofs and chimneys were repaired. At the same time valuable cultural-historic buildings were restored in the city center.

Extensive results were obtained in reconstructing and expanding municipal utility installations for supplying the people and enterprises with water, electric power, gas, and heat, and in connection with waste water disposal and renewal of streetcar tracks. The new development of the Berlin main railroad terminal was started. The modernization and reconstruction of railroad stations in the capital continued according to plan. This includes in particular the municipal railway system stations at Alexanderplatz, Greifswalder Strasse, Schoenhauser Allee, Storkower Strasse, Kaulsdorf, Rahnsdorf, and Wilhelmshagen as well as the subway stations at Klosterstrasse, Strausberger Platz, Stadtmitte Dimitroffstrasse, and Schoenhauser Allee.

Under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, the Committee of the GDR on the 750th Anniversary of Berlin held its constituent meeting for the worthy preparation of this important national and international event.

I. Science and Technology.

The high creative achievements of research and development and their comprehensive economic utilization were the foundation of the dynamic growth in national economic output.

The economic effectiveness of science and technology was further increased.

Almost 2,700 new products, processes, and technologies were introduced into production, through which the key technologies decisive for productivity increases are being increasingly utilized for the national economy. Only in this way will it be possible to achieve production worth M14 billion in the 1985 plan year with higher labor productivity, greater effectiveness, and higher quality.

Production renewal was effected at a quicker pace. The production volume of newly developed products increased in the first half of this year to M45 billion.

At combines and enterprises, especially in the metal-processing industry, automated computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture (CAD/CAM) was used to a larger extent.

With accelerated production renewal the manufacture of top-quality products with the "Q" quality mark -- which with regard to service value, durability, reliability, and design are among the world's highest quality products -- increased by M6.6 billion. The decisive contribution to this was made by the 695 enterprises that were awarded the title "Enterprise of Excellent Quality Work." The cost for substandard products and refinishing work declined 14 percent compared with the same period last year.

The saving of 232 million man hours through scientific-technological measures in the first half of 1985 decisively contributed to the high growth of labor productivity. This saving of working hours corresponds to the labor potential of 265,000 working people. Here it is characteristic that more and more rationalization methods are employed in which the use of industrial robots and the utilization of microelectronics is combined with the modernization of existing production equipment, and thus a thorough improvement of production technology is achieved. The combines' production of their own means of rationalization is becoming more and more effective as a centerpiece of most modern technology.

In connection with the comprehensive rationalization of entire production sectors, especially through application of the Schwedt initiative, according to the plan 39,000 working people were gained for new tasks in our national economy, especially for a better shift-utilization of highly productive machines and plants, for strengthening the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalisation, and for expanding consumer goods production.

The creation or reorganization of 132,000 workplaces through scientific labor organization measures contributed to raising productivity while at the same time improving working conditions. In connection with this, labor hardships and health hazards were completely eliminated for 15,000 working people and reduced for another 35,000 working people in industry, building, and transport enterprises.

A decisive influence on the growth of net production was exerted by the specific saving of materials achieved by scientific-technological measures, including 230,000 tons of rolled steel, 8,000 tons of nonferrous metals, and 180,000 tons of cement.

A high share was contributed to the economic results by the youth research collectives and by the young innovators, inventors, and rationalizers within the framework of the FDJ drive "Ernst Thaelmann" in preparation for the 12th FDJ Parliament, something that resulted in the saving of 48 million working hours, 6,624 jobs, and M1.1 billion worth of materials.

The 3,735 young researchers collectives made a significant contribution to the introduction of new products, procedures, and technologies.

They did so with resourceful solutions that are ready for patenting and they achieved high economic and scientific-technological results while working on major youth projects of the state plan for science and technology in the fields of microelectronics, appliance building, and consumer goods production.

The tasks of the state plan for science and technology as a whole were fulfilled and exceeded. A total of 400 introduction tasks were accomplished, 50 of these ahead of schedule. Proof of the increased creative performance standard of research and development is the fact that 93 percent of the introduction tasks of the state plan for science and technology were fulfilled with top standards.

Through a concentration of forces and means, significant results for intensification of the national economy and the strengthening of the export potential were achieved by means of the state tasks related to science and technology:

-- The following procedures or technologies became effective for the rational utilization of energy and the effective use of power resources; a procedure for reducing the coke used in cupola furnaces of the foundry industry; an extensively usable technique for manufacturing light glass from various fuels; the power optimization of separation processes in chemical industry; and a technique for considerably reducing power consumption in the surface treatment of high-strength steel wire.

-- Additional progress was achieved in the higher refinement of domestic raw materials and other materials through the introduction of micro-alloyed construction steels; high strength heavy plate and sections for machine building; flame-resistent polyvinyl chloride for industry and apartment building; and lubricants with a substantially higher thermal stability and service life. The collectives of the central FDJ youth project "Intensification of the Production of Highly Refined Chemical Fibers" have a great share in introducing new viscose fibers for the manufacture of fine yarns as well as of polyiamide and polyester silks by rapid spinning procedures.

-- The offering of building components was enlarged for the further accelerated development of microelectrics and for expanding the application of microelectric solution and microcomputer technology was introduced for the automation of power plants, heat supplying sytems, carbide furnaces and rolling mills. In addition, computer-supported workplaces were created in various industrial sectors for automated designing, construction, and production control, and new solutions for the employment of industrial robot technology were made effective for production, including production sectors for the automated processing of machine parts that require few services personnel. The production base of microelectronics was further strengthened through the introduction of highly refined chemicals and special metallurgical products.

-- To enhance the capacity and export potential of machine and plant building, plants built by unit construction methods were introduced into production for the processing of oil and construction of industrial locomotives, belt-type spreaders and bucket wheel excavators for operation under extrmee climatic conditions, port cranes, passenger and freight cars according to the specifications of export customers, new ship machinery and diesel generator plants, new types of roller-bearing internal circular grinding machines, new types of multi-spindle automatic lathes, new types of mechanical two-column presses, and new types of highly productive tools.

-- The line of industrial consumer goods for the populace and exports was updated and expanded as a result of the start of the manufacture of a new series of electric ranges, new water heaters, exceedingly durable paints, new models of living room, upholstered, and bedroom furniture, as well as new models of tools and appliances for the do-it-yourselfer

In accordance with the "Long-Term Program for Developing Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production Until the Year 2000" and with the decisions of the June 1984 economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries, the tasks related to scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries were aimed at key points of intensification of the national economy. This applies to projects such as the employment of robots in industry and agriculture, technological special equipment for microelectronics, equipment for the nuclear power industry, new processes and products of metallurgical and chemical industry, raising the scientific-technological standard of products of machine building, as well as new equipment for the manufacture of consumer goods and foodstuffs. The tasks planned for this purpose in the first half of the year that result from government agreements and accords between ministers concerning international research and production cooperation with the socialist countries were fulfilled and have greatly helped ensure the targets planned for science and technology.

The creative vigor of the innovators, inventors, and rationalizers was purposefully focused on solving the tasks of the plans for science and technology. More than 1,000 young researchers registered more than 600 patents in the inventors' competition of youth since the 27th central fair of the "Masters of Tomorrow" in 1984. More than one million working people participated in the innovators' movement in the state-owned economy. The number of young innovators has further increased. The annual benefit derived from the innovations introduced in practice in the first half of 1985 totals M3.1 billion.

II. Industry

Industry made the decisive contribution to the dynamic growth of the national economy. As a result of the working people's initiatives, the growth of performance and efficiency continued by means of increasing labor productivity and quality, the reduction of production input, and the modernization of basic assets. The pledges assumed in the socialist competition to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the national economic plan were kept and exceeded in important fields.

Net output in the industry ministries sector rose 8.0 percent in the first half of 1985 compared to the same period last year. The essential fact is that this result is based on a considerable increase in labor productivity, which rose 7.3 percent calculated on the basis of net production. Industrial commodity output rose 4.4 percent.

A total of 75 centrally-managed and 70 Bezirk-administered combines accelerated the growth of labor productivity compared with the same period last year. Labor productivity rose more rapidly than net output in 37 centrally-managed and 27 Bezirk-administered combines.

In the industry ministries sector the lead above the plan amounts to 2.5 days of output in terms of net output. The combines made available products valued at M2.1 billion in excess of the plan for supplies to the population, for the national economy, and for exports. The plan lead in industrial commodity production equals 1.3 daily outputs.

The combines that have fulfilled all main indexes of performance assessment and accelerated the development of productivity include:

The Brandenburg quality and refined steel combine; the Riesa pipe combine; the Schwedt petrochemical combine; the Takraf Leipzig combine; the Erfurt Herbert Warnke Technical Transformer Equipment Combine; the Karl-Marx-Stadt roller bearings and standardized parts combine; the Oberspree cable works; the Berlin Wilhelm Pieck Combine; the Lausitz Weiswasser Glass Combine; the Heiligenstadt Solidor Combine.

Net output in the Bezirke economic councils sector rose 14.4 percent. Labor productivity rose 13.5 percent on the basis of net output. Industrial commodity output rose 5.7 percent.

The Bezirk-administered combines that met all the main indexes of performance evaluation or exceeded them and accelerated the development of productivity include:

The Dresden Brillant; Magdeburg culture and leather goods; Eisenberg plastic goods; Oschersleben additives and mineral agent mixtures; and Magdeburg Haertel combines.

It was possible to reduce prime production costs per M100 worth of commodity output by 2 percent in the industry ministries sector as a whole compared with the first half of last year. The combines that achieved great reductions in excess of the plan, above all in the costs of materials, include:

Leipzig communication electronics; Berlin automation plant building; Erfurt microelectronics; Rostock shipyard; Magdeburg gearbox and clutches; Dresden Nagema; and Torgau plate glass combines.

The combines in the industry ministries sector boosted finished goods output for the population 4.8 percent. The plan was overfulfilled by M488 million in terms of retail sales prices. The planned sales of finished products to the population were exceeded in all industrial sectors. The combines whose production program chiefly comprises means of production have provided finished products to the population with an overall value of more than M7 billion. Combines with a high growth rate include:

The Brandenburg quality and refined steel combine; the Riesa pipe combine; the Wilhelm Pieck Chemical Fiber Combine; the Dresden Robotron; the Dresden electrical machinery building combine; the Leipzig Takraf combine; the Dresden pneumatic and refrigeration technical combine; the Neustadt progress agricultural machine combine; the Torgau plate glass combine.

Numerous combines that are manufacturing means of production have production lines for consumer goods that determine specific production characteristics and make it possible to manufacture rationally high quality goods in great numbers. Paragons in this respect are combines such as:

The Wilhelm Pieck Mansfeld VEB Combine with the serial production of drilling machines; the VEB combine for technical housing equipment, which has begun production of low-energy-consumption floor-heating systems; the Schwedt VEB petrochemical combine with its wide range of modern footwear and leather polishes; the Fritz Heckert Machine Tool Combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt with the manufacture of new homeworkers tools; the VEB microelectronics combine with the serial production of pocket receivers; and the Robotron VEB Combine with the serial production of portable color television sets.

In the production of finished goods for the population, numerous Bezirk-administered combines achieved growth rates of more than 10 percent. These combines include:

Berlin technical consumer goods, Arnstadt machine building, Apolda electrical equipment, Eisenberg plastic, Zeulenroda lamps, Leipzig interior fittings, Suhl interior furnishings, and Gehren sawed timber.

In order to further improve the supply of the population and to increase exports, industry produced M14.5 billion worth of newly developed consumer goods. The plan was overfulfilled.

The proportion of newly developed products within total goods output reached more than 40 percent in combines of the consumer goods industry, such as Stassfurt radio and television, Schwerin leather goods, Loessnitz upper garments, and Erfurt upper garments.

Working people in the coal and energy industry as well as those in transportation, supported by 20,000 helpers from the National People's Army, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of State Security, and from other sectors of the national economy, ensured that the population and the national economy were supplied with electric power, gas, and solid fuels through outstanding labor feats under the extreme burdens of the long winter. During the first quarter, energy resources corresponding to 10 million tons of brown coal were used in the national economy in excess of plan because of the long winter.

Due to the excellent performances in the coal industry, it was possible to overfulfill the plan for raw brown coal by 10.9 million tons during the first half of the year. The plan targets were also overfulfilled in the field of coal refinement products. For brown coal briquettes, the overfulfillment amounted to 438,000 tons, for sifted coal to 2,348,000 tons, and for brown coal dust to 41,191 tons. The proportion of raw brown coal in primary energy consumption amounted to roughly 70 percent. The plan for excavated material was overfulfilled by 12.5 million cubic meters. In excess of the plan, 201 million cubic meters of city gas were produced. The availability in power plants was higher than provided by the plan.

In the "Natural Gas Pipeline in the USSR" FDJ project, the working people and most of the 5,500 members of the FDJ, are scoring high achievements. Up to the end of the first half of the year, 250 kilometers of pipeline were completely embedded in the linear part of the Yelets-Serpukhov natural gas pipeline, 163 kilometers of which were put into operation; 250 housing units, one combined child-care station in Yefremov, one outpatient unit in Bar, the House of Services in Pervomayskiy, and one dormitory in Volovets and Ivano-Frankovsk, respectively, were handed over to users.

Prospecting work in the geological industry in order to utilize domestic raw materials more intensively was carried out accourding to the planned scale. It resulted in an increase in resources, particularly with regard to brown coal, raw material for construction, and groundwater. The plan for natural gas production was overfulfilled with a 101.8 percent fulfillment rate.

In the machine-building and electrical engineering-electronics sectors, the working people, by overfulfilling the plans, made an important contribution to the further rationalization and modernization of production processes in all sectors of the national economy, as well as to the increase in exports.

In the field of microelectronics, the production of semiconductor components and electronic components increased 23 percent, including increases of 31 percent in monolithic integrated circuits and 32 percent in optoelectronic components [percentages given in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 June version of the Politburo report to the 10th SED Central Committee session were 32 percent for monolithic integrated circuits and 31 percent for optoelectronic components]. The number of basic technologies for the production of microelectronics components increased. By introducing new technologies and components into production, conditions were created in the GDR for the qualitatively higher-level application of microelectronics.

Due to the considerable 11 percent increase in the production of monitoring, regulating, and control equipment and installations, further preconditions for the rationalization and automation of entire sectors of production were created.

Continuation of the electrification program of the German railroad system was ensured by the high 14 percent growth in the production of contact wires and transmission lines, as well as a 22 percent increase in the production of signal and safety equipment.

In the machine-building sector net output increased 12 percent. Industrial goods output increased 6 percent. Due in particular to the introduction of modern technologies and the automation of entire production sectors, labor productivity on the basis of net output increased 11 percent. During the first half of 1985, 109 new technologies and processes were introduced within the framework of the state plan and the enterprise science and technology plans. The number of robots employed in this sector increased by 1,150 during the first 6 months.

The machine-building industry increased the production of machines and equipment for continuing conversion to other energy resources and for effective production and processing of domestic raw materials, including secondary raw materials. Open-pit mining production increased by 11 percent and that of dust arresters by 26 percent.

Production and exports in the shipbuilding industry were greatly increased. Production of ocean going and coastal ships was 20 percent higher than in the same period last year.

Production in machine tool building increased by more than 6 percent. It focused increasingly on the production of flexible manufacturing systems and special machines. The share of numerically controlled machine tools in the production of cutting machine tools amounts to 41 percent. A considerable production increase of 9 percent was also achieved with regard to machines and equipment for the processing of plastics and elastomers.

By increasing production of machinery and equipment for the food industry by 7 percent, important preconditions were created for a higher refinement of agricultural products. In the sector of medical and laboratory technology the utility characteristics and opportunities for application of medical devices and equipment were further improved by an increasing application of microelectronics.

In order to ensure proportional development according to plan, above-average growth rates were achieved in important subcontractor products. These include: refined rolled steel, cast products made of spheroidal graphite cast iron, polyurethanes, dynamo cold strips and dynamo cold sheets, compressors, condensers, numerical control devices, electrotechnical equipment for machinery, material for electric installation, composite v-belts, as well as sheet glass and mirror glass.

Development in Manufacturing Important Products Compared To the First Half of 1984

	Percent
electric power	102.5
raw brown coal	106.0
brown coal dust	105.0
rolled steel, total	102.1
(within which refined rolled steel)	106.6
nitrogenous fertilizers	107.9
polyurethanes	116.4
tires for private cars	108.7
cutting machine tools	102.9

machinery and equipment for the printing and paper manufacturing industry	100.4
machinery for open-pit mining	111.1
products for hydraulics	102.5
mechanical and electric dust arresters	126.1
ventilation and air conditioning equipment	111.8
compressors	106.0
roller bearings	103.7
self-propelled loaders	106.2
pumps	102.5
monolithic integrated circuits	131.2
monitoring, regulating, and control appliances and equipment	111.0
microcomputers	111.8
special electrical equipment for road vehicles	104.1
ladies watches	104.7
hosiery	102.1
textile floor coverings	105.4
products of the purse-making industry	102.1
furniture and upholstery	104.0
color television sets	128.0
household refrigerators	107.0
(among them: household freezers)	126.9

In the sector of the industry ministries the technical level and performance in the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization has been further increased. This production increased by 23.7 percent. All sectors overfulfilled the plans. Due to the employment of further qualified specialists, designers, and technologists, as well as modern equipment, the capacity in the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization increased. With its help, highly productive and industry-specific technologies were developed to an increasing degree using the enterprises' own means and in a highly economical way. Numerous combines have started to manufacture microelectronic components themselves. With a production growth of 5.4 percent, the construction departments of industrial enterprises contributed more intensively to modernization and value conservation.

The higher refinement of domestic energy resources, raw materials, and other materials has contributed to improved effectiveness and growth in production. The proportion of more highly refined products in the metallurgical industry amounts to more than 80 percent. In the chemical industry 60 percent of the increase in production was Achieved through more highly refined products.

The consistent utilization of the results of science and technology for saving material, as well as for improving the input-output ratio and the quality of products was decisive for the reduction of unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials.

The metalworking industry reduced the unit input of rolled steel by 7 percent. It used 16,000 tons of rolled steel less than in the first half of 1984, while increasing production.

This was considerably helped by the application of material-saving technologies, the transformation of production structure in favor of material-saving products, as well as the improved supply of highly refined metallurgical products. Consumption of silver, various other important raw materials, and of materials such as cast steel, cement and natural rubber was reduced.

Through the FDJ drive, "Economical Use of Materials," an effective contribution was made to the efficient use of raw materials, other materials, and energy resources, as well as to the procurement of scrap metal, scrap paper, and othersecondary raw materials. Up to the 12th FDJ Parliament the benefit from this drive amounted to M1.1 billion, and 298,355 tons of scrap metal, 52,000 tons of scrap paper, and 85 million bottles and glass jars were collected.

We succeeded in ensuring the stable procurement of secondary raw materials, a total of 2,400,000 tons of scrap metal, 310,000 tons of scrap paper, and nearly 630 million bottles and glass jars were procured. Procurement of thermoplastic scrap was increased by 150 percent compared to the same period last year. On an average, 19 kilos of scrap steel and 20 kilos of scrap paper per household were collected and 95 bottles and glass jars were returned by the population. At present the share of secondary raw materials in total raw material production input is 69 percent for copper production, 99 percent for lead, 74 percent for aluminum, and 50 percent for paper and cardboard production. The time-utilization of important production equipment increased to an average of 16.5 hours per calendar day. The more effective utilization of the modern and highly productive basic assets was particularly achieved by increasing the number of working people in the three-shift system and in the round-the-clock shift systems by 15,000 persons, most of them young skilled workers.

The working people in the water management sector ensured water supply and sewage development for the housing construction program, as well as the supply of drinking water to the population, in line with demand and quality requirements. Water for industrial and agricultural use was supplied in the necessary quantities. An additional water-works capacity of 31,000 cubic meters per day has been created.

In all branches of the national economy specific water requirements were reduced by an economical, multiple use of water. In industry the reduction amounted to 3 percent. Through new construction or reconstruction of storage ponds and other measures to increase the available quantity of surface and groundwater, decisive prerequisites were created for implementing the agricultural irrigation program.

The measures for improving environmental conditions were purposefully implemented. In the capital, Berlin, the trial operation of the Berlin-North clarifying plant, with a capacity of 170,000 cubic meters per day, was started with a view to further improving waste water clarification. Work on flue gas desulfurization at the heating and power stations of the Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirke is progressing according to plan. A start was made to combine the measures for environmental protection more closely with the recovery of valuable materials from waste products and waste water by utilizing new scientific-technological findings.

III. Investments

In order to perfect the material-technological basis of the national economy according to the plan and to continue our social policy, investments totaling M25 billion were implemented in the first 6 months of this year. Investments worth M19 billion were made in the producing sectors.

Most of the investments were made for the rationalization and modernization of existing basic assets. In the area of the industrial ministries, more than half of the investments served rationalization. In the metal-processing industry the share of rationalization investments was 71 percent. Rationalization investments were increasingly combined with general overhauls and current maintenance.

Of the rationalization investments in industry, 21 percent involve equipment produced by enterprises and combines for their own means of rationalization.

In the first half of this year, 230 plants established within the framework of centrally-planned investment projects were put into full operation. They include:

-- plants for the manufacture of microelectronics and electrotechnical products such as processed silicon discs and solid-state circuits at the Erfurt Karl Marx Microelectronics VEB, high-performance chips and semiconductor diodes at the Stahnsdorf Karl Liebknecht Microelectronics VEB, synthetic foil capacitors at the Goerlitz Wilhelm Pieck Capacitor Works VEB, and integrated circuits and special technological equipment at the Hermsdorf Ceramics Works VEB;

-- plants for the manufacture of subcontractor products such as machine tool-specific and robot-specfic DC servomotors at the Dresden Electric Machine building VEB, roller bearings at the Berlin Josel Orlopp Roller Bearing Works VEB, gearboxes for trucks at the Leipzing Joliot Curie Vehicle Gear Works VEB, brake hydraulics for cars at the Limbach-Oberfrohna Brake Hydraulics VEB, and parts for the Trabant car at the Werdau Ernst Grube Automotive Works.

-- plants for investment goods, such as cutting machinery at the Bautzen Perfecta Polygraph Cutting Machinery Works VEB; for machinery and apparatuses related to chemical installations construction combines, as well as at the parent enterprise of the Leipzing-Grimma Chemical Installation Building Combine VEB; and for metal-removing machine tools at the Aschersleben Tool Factory Machine VEB.

-- plants for boosting the output of power and raw materials, such as capacities for extracting raw brown coal at the surface mines of Profen South, Koeckern, Cospuden 2, Merseburg East, Bockwitz, and Graebendorf; plants for processing oil sediments at the parent enterprise of the Walter Ulbricht VEB Leuna works; as well as production plants for extracting tin at the Freiberg Albert Funk parent enterprise of the VEB mining and metallurgical combine;

-- plants for the high refinement of raw materials and other materials and other materials, as well as for the utilization of secondary raw materials, such as the combined section steel mill (section steel and wrought products) at the Unterwellenborn Maxhuette VEB; production facilities for copper bands and foils at the Halsbruecke processing enterprise of the Albert Funk Mining and Metallurgical Combine in Freiberg; plants for fine polyester silk at the Herbert Warnke Chemical Fiber VEB in Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben; plants for special purity chemicals at the Apolda Laboratory Technical Equipment Enterprises VEB, and plants for cardboard and cartons at the Zwoenitz fiberboard and special cardboard VEB works;

-- plants for consumer goods, such as those for production of automatic coffee and tea machines at the Berlin-Kaulsdorf Electromechanical Enterprise VEB; of furniture parts at the Muehlberg (Elbe) Furniture Industry Enterprise VEB, Lauchhammer prefabrication center; of sports shoes at the Bad Langensalza Leather and Footwear Factory VEB and at the Frankenberg slipper factory, as well as for the manufacture of shirts at the Meiningen VEB Welton men's shirts and underwear factory;

-- plants for improving supplies to the population of foodstuffs and nonessential foodstuffs and beverages, such as facilities for making rye, wheat, and special bread at the Gera consumers cooperative baked goods combine; of homogenized milk at the Berlin Dairy Plant VEB, and of hard and soft cheeses at the Plauen dairy plant VEB, Auerbach enterprise section, at the Hagenow Mecklenburger cheese works, at the Blievenstorf enterprise section, and at the Olbernhau dairy cooperative of the Peasant Mutual Aid Association.

Investments for the new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance of apartments and institutions in the education, health and social sectors, and for culture, recreation, physical culture, and sports totaled M6 billion.

These means served in particular further implementation of the apartment building program, the key point of the socialist program. In the first half of 1985, 102,734 apartments were built or modernized. This is 1,296 more apartments than in the first half of 1984. The plan was exceeded. Extensive new communal institutions were created. These comprise 4,516 places in nurseries, 9,036 places in kindergartens, 799 classrooms, 60 school gymnasiums, 260 medical and dental workplaces, 1,390 places in homes for the elderly and in nursing homes, and 1,496 places in homes for elderly citizens.

Nineteen new youth club institutions with 1,965 places were created to structure young people's leisure time. Reconstruction and modernization measures were carried out at 14 institutions for youth tourism. The capacity of the central pioneer camps is 37,950 places. In the first half of the year 1,200 places were commissioned, of which 1,100 can be used the year round. The trade unions' vacation service was further developed with the completion of the Schmiedefeld recreation home.

In Dresden the rebuilt Semper Opera House and the newly constructed Bellevue Hotel were commissioned.

IV. Building Industry

The people working in the building industry made great achievements for successful implementation of the apartment building program and the increasing building tasks for strengthening the material-technological base of the national economy. They overfulfilled the plans during all months with outstanding competition initiatives.

Net output rose 9.3 percent in excess of the plan. A decisive fact in this context was the 9.3 percent increase in labor productivity. Construction output rose 4.4 percent. All centrally managed combines and the locally administered building sectors of all Bezirke fulfilled or overfullfilled their plan targets. The combines that fulfilled or exceeded all main performance assessment indexes and achieved a high rate of increased labor productivity comprise, in particular:

The Magdeburg and Halle Chemie building and assembly combines; the Magdeburg apartment building combine; the Dresden transport and civil engineering combine; as well as the enterprises of the Kreis-administered building sector of Gera Bezirk.

The combines and enterprises made a higher net profit than was provided for in the plan. For this it was important that the prime cost per M100 of production in the construction sector remained below the plan estimates, and was reduced by 2.5 percent compared to the first half of 1984. The increase in effectiveness and productivity was determined by the better economic utilization of the results of science and technology. In 303 cases results involving tasks from the state and enterprise plans for science and technology were introduced into production. The main tasks concerned material and energy saving in construction, saving of working time and reducing construction costs. Unit input of rolled steel was reduced by 7 percent, that of cement by 6 percent.

Above-average growth rates of 13 percent were achieved in the construction sector with regard to reconstruction and repair of the housing stock. The proportion of reconstruction and repair in building production increased to 24 percent. Combines and enterprises in the construction industry are using their own means of rationalization for all important production stages. Their production of their own means of rationalization increased by 24.7 percent.

Production of building materials and products of the prefabrication industry increased by 3.6 percent. The plan was 100.9 percent fulfilled.

Products such as small-sized wall building blocks, heating elements, toilet bowls, and aggregrate materials were produced in excess of the plan. The supply of building materials to the population was increased by 10.3 percent.

In the new construction of housing units 55,647 apartments, amongst them 6,811 apartments in privately owned houses, were completed. To an increasing degtee apartments were built in already developed areas in the city center. Of the newly constructed apartments, 88 percent are in houses with up to six floors. This contributed to a more favorable input-output ratio.

In existing buildings 47,087 apartments were modernized. Half of all the modernization work was carried out in multiple-family houses in the cities. The FDJ drive, "Renovated and Enlarged," made an important contribution to the reconstruction and modernization of the existing buildings during the first half of 1985, with 10,413 completed apartments.

Notable progress has been made in the conservation of existing apartments. A particular contribution to this was made by the 13 percent increase in repair services of the Kreis-administered construction sector. In total the plan for building repairs in in apartment houses has not been achieved.

The population accomplished high performances to improve living conditions. Under the citizen's initiative, "Beautify Our Cities and Villages -- Join in!" 81,801 apartments for senior and needy citizens were renovated.

The Eighth Construction Conference of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers showed ways to solve the demanding tasks of the housing program, the accelerated construction work in the capital, and the strengthening of the material-technical base of the national economy by higher productivity and effectiveness in construction work. Roughly 175,000 people visited the Berlin construction exhibition in the old museum and in the open-air area of the Lustgarten, which was held on the occasion of the Eighth Construction Conference as an impressive show giving information on and demonstrating the achievements of the GDR construction sector.

V. Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Industry

The cooperative peasants and workers of agriculture, forestry and food industry ensured a high-level, staple supply of the food to the population and of raw materials to industry.

The plan for state procurement of animal products was overfulfilled on all counts. In excess of the plan, 28,000 tons of slaughter animals and 185,000 tons of milk were supplied.

The following results were achieved:

	Fulfillment of the half-year plan of state procurement	Development compared to to the first half of 1984
	Percent	
slaughter animals	102.4	107.3
milk	105.1	102.7
eggs	100.3	97.2

An important basis for the overfulfilment of the plan were stable livestock and higher yields per animal.

In total, the following livestock was available on 31 May 1985:

	Number of animals in 1,000
cattle	5,929
of which, cows	2,079
pigs	12,556
of which, sows	1,149
sheep	2,908
laying hens	26,653

The increase in performances and yields proceeded under a favorable input-output relationship, particularly as a result of the wide application of science and technology and the use of the advantages of cooperation.

In animal husbandry it was possible to further improve the economical use of fodder. The application of animal-shed related maximum performance concepts had a positive impact on the effective use of fodder and feed and on a more rational utilization of fodder. Additional performance and efficiency reserves can be tapped by overcoming unuustified differences between comparable LPGs and state farms engaged in plant and animal production.

The cooperative peasants and workers who have private plots, the members of the association of small gardeners, settlers, and small-animal breeders, as well as other small-scale producers took a considerable share in supplying the populace with high quality foodstuffs such as white meat, vegetables, and honey.

Spring sowing and cultivation were carried out with good quality. More than 2.5 million hectares were sown with grain, 476,000 hectares were planted with potatoes, and 233,000 hectares were planted with sugar beets. The planting of vegetables proceeded according to the plan.

In the first half of 1985, 118,800 hectares of agriculturally usable land were placed under irrigation as a result of new or reconstruction projects.

The agricultural-technical equipment combines fulfilled the state plan targets involving their own performances by 105.2 percent.

The enterprises' own production of rationalization means in the sector of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry was expanded and in the first half of the year reached a volume of M679 million. The plan was exceeded.

The net output plan in the foodstuffs industry was 105.9 percent fulfilled and that of industrial commodity output by 104.3 percent. Labor productivity on the basis of net output rose 4.8 percent.

The working people in forestry supplied the national economy with 325,100 more cubic meters of raw lumber than planned for the first half of the year. Extensive measures were devoted to the preservation, care, and protection of forests. This end was particularly served by the processing of 2 million cubic meters of windbreak lumber, as well as by the successful fighting of forest pests. A total of 22,150 hectares of forests was reforested.

In the first half of 1985 the youths in the FDJ drive, "Ernst Thaelmann," made an important contribution to the positive results in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry.

Up to the 12th FDJ Parliament, they obtained benefits totaling M40 million in the FDJ drive, "For the Economical Use of Fodder;" in the FDJ drive, "Animal Production," they rationalized 29,100 places in animal sheds; and in the "Irrigation" youth projects developed 26,200 hectares of irrigated land.

VI. Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications

The working people in transportation scored great achievements in fulfilling the national economy's important tasks.

As a result of an improved organization of national economic circulation, it was possible to reduce the total volume of inland goods transportation by 1.2 percent. The shift from road to rail transportation, which is effective for the national economy, continued successfully. The railroad carried 5.7 million tons of goods more than in the first half of 1984. The increase in the capacity and efficiency of the railroad proceeded particularly on the basis of an accelerated electrification of the railroad system, of an expansion of rapid goods transportation, and of the intensified use of containers and pallets. Freight cars were better used and car turnover was accelerated.

In the first half of 1985, 120 kilometers of electrified railroad tract were commissioned. The collectives of the "Railroad Track Electrification" central youth project completed electrification of the Waren-Guestrow-Rostock section 2 weeks ahead of schedule. Hence, it was possible to start electric train operations from the southern Bezirke via Berlin up to Rostock without interruption. The proportion of transportation services provided by electric locomotives rose to 34 percent. To boost railroad capacity, 27 electric locomotives, 2,400 freight cars, and 1,100 large containers were commissioned.

The development of the performance of inland navigation was affected by the protracted extreme winter conditions in the first quarter of the year. In the second quarter inland navigation scored a 6 percent increase in transport output, compared with the same period last year.

In goods transportation by road it was possible to reduce the amount of hauled goods by 9.6 million tons.

Maritime navigation hauled 6.1 million tons of goods and 12.0 million tons of goods were transhipped in the seaports.

Public transportation carried an average of 11.7 million people daily: This is 2.3 percent more than in the same period last year. The railroad in particular boosted its passenger transportation output. A total of 107 passenger train coaches and 37 streetcars were provided to improve the material-technical base of passenger transportation.

Further progress was achieved in developing transportation in new residential areas.

Services for the national economy and population increased 1.3 percent in the postal and telecommunications sector. In telephone and teletype communications these services rose 3 percent. A total of 29,000 main telephone stations were installed.

The reception conditions for stereophonic programs of the Voice of the GDR radio program have improved.

VII. Foreign Trade

The GDR's exports rose 4 percent on the basis of increased economic strength and of the great achievements of the working people in combines and foreign trade enterprises.

An overall surplus in the trade balance of M2 billion in terms of foreign currency was earned.

In implementing the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries, socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community of states was further deepened.

The GDR carried out 67 percent of its foreign trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Exports to the countries of the socialist economic area increased more than 4 percent. Exports to the USSR, the GDR's biggest trade partner, increased 4.5 percent. One-half of the GDR's exports to the USSR was composed of specialized products, including two-thirds of the machine-building products.

An increasingly closer interweaving of the national economies of the two countries is taking place with the purposeful implementation of the Long Term Program of Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production Until the Year 2000. An expression of the consistent implementation of this program is the government and ministers' agreement concluded at the 35th and 36th sessions of the GDR-USSR bilateral government commission. The tasks contained therein, related to cooperation in decisive fields of science, technology, and production, are aimed at the comprehensive intensification of the national economies of the two countries. They help to develop new products with modern technologies in the shortest time possible and with great efficiency, and to transfer them into production.

Important incentives for the further deepening of socialist economic integration sprang from the Leipzig spring fair. As an internationally recognized center of open world trade and cooperation that united nations, it was an outstanding demonstration of the high social dynamism and continuous growth in economic performance in the GDR.

Trade relations with the developing countries proceeded on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Exports and imports were even better linked with scientific-technological cooperation, counseling for customers, training of cadres, and service to customers.

In trade with the capitalist industrial countries the GDR maintained and developed its position on foreign markets. Trade relations with Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Sweden were particularly intensified.

As in trade with the socialist countries, a surplus in exports was also obtained in trade with the nonsocialist economic area.

VIII. Development of the People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

The increasing capacity of the national economy made it possible to enhance the people's material and cultural living standard according to the plan. It was reaffirmed that good work pays today and in the future for the benefit of the socialist society and of the individual.

The social-political program was successfully implemented. The results achieved in continuing the apartment building program, the key item of the social political program, in turn greatly affect the citizens' living conditions. In the first half of 1985 housing conditions improved for 308,000 citizens, particularly for workers families and young couples.

In the first 6 months of the year, 115,367 children were born.

Closely linked to the performance increase of the national economy, the net income of the population increased by M1.9 billion, or 3 percent, compared with the same period last year.

With the rise of old-age pensions, effective as of December 1984, the minimum and other pensions increased for 2.4 million citizens. During the first half of 1985 the volume of old-age pensions was M400 million higher than in the same period last year.

Turnover in retail trade increased by 4 percent, that is M1.8 billion, compared with the first half of 1984. Turnover in industrial goods increased by 5 percent, that is M1.2 billion; that of essential and nonessential food and beverages by 3 percent, that is M0.6 billion. The supply of the population with essential goods, particularly staple foods, was reliably ensured at staple prices and a high consumption level.

Increase in the Quantity of the Supply of Essential and Nonessential Foods and Beverages Compared to the First Half of 1984:

	Percent
meat, meat products and sausages	102.3
fresh fish and fish products	101.7
vegetable oils and fats	103.7
fat cheese	107.7
eggs	103.1
fresh vegetables	110.6
cocoa and chocolate products	101.5
alcoholic drinks	106.6
roast coffee beans	105.4
cigarettes	101.4

In the result of the achieved progress in the production of consumer goods, the supply of industrial consumer goods has been further increased. In particular the increased production of high-quality consumer goods, which are in demand in the population, had a favorable effect. New products increasingly contributed to the rising supply of goods.

Increase in the Quantity of the Supply of Goods From the Enterprises' Own Production and From Imports of Industrial Goods Compared With the First Half of 1984:

	Quantity
color television sets	60,100 pieces
radio cassette recorders	33,000 pieces
reflex ameras	6,500 pieces
gas stoves	4,200 pieces
freezers	21,900 pieces
tires for private cars	147,000 pieces
wall paper	950,000 rolls
upper garments for men	360,000 pieces
upper garments for children	690,000 pieces
knitted outerwear for men and women	680,000 pieces
hosiery for children	2.2 million pairs
leather sports shoes	585,000 pairs
walking shoes for children	930,000 pairs
textile floor coverings	1.1 million square meters

The amount of available young people's fashion commodities increased to 108 percent compared with the same period last year. The population was more reliably supplied with the 1,000-little things and with spare parts and accessories.

By further increasing the capacity of the state owned service enterprises and effectively promoting cooperative and private artisan enterprises, services and repair work for the population were increased by 3 percent. During the first half of 1985, services and repair work for the population valued at M3.1 billion were carried out. The state owned enterprises of the local public utilities raised their performance by 4.9 percent, the enterprises of cooperative artisans by 2.5 percent, and those of private artisans by 2.0 percent. More than two-thirds of the total performance was achieved by cooperative and private artisan enterprises. Repair work for technical consumer goods increased by 5 percent, including an increase of 10 percent for refrigerators, washing machines, and gas appliances. Repair work in cars for the population increased by 4.5 percent.

In public education teachers and educators concentrated on the further development of the secondary school, the deepening of its polytechnic characteristics, and the improvement of the communist education of children and adolescents.

The material preconditions for the over-all education and training of children and adolescents were further improved. During the first half of 1985 the number of kindergarten places was raised to a total of 852,000, the number of classrooms to 119,500, and the number of school gymnasiums to 3,800. It is ensured that every child of the corresponding age group can attend a kindergarten or a school day-care center if their parents wish it.

Pupils of the 7th to 10th grades learn general skills in polytechnic classes from 9,700 full-time and 28,300 part-time assistant instructors.

In more than 6,000 youth initiation ceremonies approximately 224,000 girls and boys, by taking the vow, expressed their avowal to socialism, to friendship with the USSR, and to the active participation in the struggle for peace.

Vocational training made an effective contribution to the development of personality and the enhancement of national economic performance. An apprenticeship or place to study and, after its completion, a secure job are available to all school graduates.

Under the new rules on skilled workers' vocations, those leaving school who have graduated from a 10-grade school can be trained in 238 skilled workers' vocations and 47 rare crafts. Of the students embarking on a vocational career, 87 percent have completed the 10th grade of a general educational secondary school. The apprentices are making their contribution to fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the plans for apprentices' output in socialist vocational competition. More than two-thirds of the skilled worker trainees are participating in the fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement. When they pass the skilled workers' examination, 95 percent of the apprentices are already constantly achieving the performance of skilled workers. The material-technological conditions of vocational training were further developed. Places in apprentices' hostels are now available for 31 percent of the apprentices. A total of 1.7 million blue and white collar workers, that is almost every fourth one, participated in adult education measures.

In the college and technical school sector the capacity of the universities and colleges was increased according to plan in both teaching and research. Finalized curriculums and teaching programs were drafted or introduced for 25 fields of study. This concerns such special fields as information processing, microelectronics, and biotechnology.

Research at the universities and colleges has increasingly helped to enhance performance in the national economy. Cooperation between the universities and colleges and the combines, enterprises, and institutions was expanded and fashioned in a more effective manner.

Health and social care for the populace was perfected in a planned manner. In doing so the central point was the development of basic medical care in big cities and industrial conurbations and the greater efficiency of preventive health protection.

In the sector of outpatient care for the populace, in the first half of 1985 the number of physicians' and dentists' offices increased to a total of 28,000. The chances of taking advantage of late-hour or Saturday office hours in outpatient health institutions, particularly in specialized areas such as general medicine, pediatrics, and stomatology, were enhanced. The capacity of hospitals and other inpatient medical institutions rose through the introduction of new diagnostic and therapeutical procedures.

Staffworkers in the enterprise health sector provided labor medical services to 70 percent of all working people. Almost 1.8 million working people participated in routine fitness and checkup examinations. The number of shop accidents subject to obligatory reporting dropped 4.4 percent compared to the same period last year.

More than 182,000 adults and children received therapeutical, prophylactic, and recuperative cures.

Great attention was further devoted to special care for mothers and children and for eldery and handicapped citizens. As a result of the creation of extensive facilities for citizens' social care, the number of nursery places rose to 338,500; the number of places in retirement and nursing homes and in homes for elderly citizens rose to 164,800.

A total of 14,000 physically handicapped children and youths are receiving special furtherance. A total of 41,600 rehabilitants worked in protected workshops, enterprise sections, or at individual workplaces.

Physical culture and sports were promoted in a comprehensive manner. With the "Sports Relay -- 11th SED Congress" the steady development of child and youth sports, vacation and recreation sprots, as well as practice, training, and competitive sports is receiving new incentives.

The children and youths gave great sporting performance, particularly in the contests at the Kreis Spartakiad. A total of 64,300 children participated in these. A highlight was the child and Youth Winter Spartakiad at Oberhof and Karl-Marx-Stadt.

In preparation for the Eighth Gynmastics and Sports Festival and for the 11th Child and Youth Spartakiad in Leipzig in 1987, the Festival and Spartakiad Committee was formed under the sponsorship of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

During the 90th session of the International Olympic Committee more than 70,000 participants demonstrated at the 1985 Berlin Peace Marathon their willingness to do everything to safeguard peace and preserve the Olympic idea. The GDR athletes won 25 gold medals, 33 silver medals, and 21 bronze medals.

Intellectual-cultural life was fully marked by the preparations for the 11th SED Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people.

The celebrations on the 40th anniversary of the liberation were marked by multifaceted cultural events. The USSR Days of Culture in the GDR became an important high point in the cultural cooperation between the two states through numerous guest performances by Soviet artistic groups and soloists, exhibitions, and joint scientific conferences and colloquiums. More than 3,000 artists, cultural workers and scientists from the USSR visited the GDR. About 50,000 visitors attended the magnificent concert of friendship of the world-famous Aleksandrov Ensemble at the Berlin Platz der Akademie. The more than 1.5 million visitors to the "Days of Culture" give evidence of our people's great interest in the works of Soviet culture and arts.

More than 220,000 visitors saw the exhibition "World Treasures of Art -- Saved and Preserved for Mankind." At this exhibition, 450 works of art from various museums and collections that had been saved by the Red Army in 1945 were displayed. Great attention was paid to the movie "The Victory" -- a coproduction of Mosfilm and the German Film Corporation, DEFA.

The third festival of amateur art works of the socialist countries was an event that created a strong impression and attracted great attention.

The festive opening of the restored world-famous Semper Opera House on the 40th anniversary of Dresden's destruction was a social event of high cultural-political order. 'With this operahouse, which has been rebuilt in its former splendor, another important cultural center, rich in tradition, has been established in our country.

At the "Festival of young talents and young artists" held in connection with the 12th FDJ Parliament, as well as at the multifaceted cultural events during the FDJ Whitsun meetings, the young generation of artists gave impressive evidence of its abilities.

Among the most important cultural-political events in the first half of 1985 were the plenary session of the GDR Academy of Arts held on the occasion of its 35th anniversary, a session that was connected with the founding of the "National Research and Memorial Institutions for 20th Century German Art and Literature," and the "Music Biennial," the sixth Festival of Sorbian Culture, the "Days of Child and Youth Literature," and the "Political Song Festival."

Special attention was paid to fostering the cultural heritage and the revolutionary traditions. At the Buchenwald National Monument and Memorial, the newly arranged museum of the antifascist resistance struggle was opened on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the self-liberation of the concentration camp inmates. The memorial at the Seelow Heights was also reshaped. Within the framework of the 1985 GDR Bach-Handel-Schutz commemoration, the Fifth International Bach Festival in Leipzig was held, as well as the "Bach Commemoration of Youth" in Eisenach, and the 34th Handel Festival in Halle. The Weimar Goethe Society commemorated its 100th anniversary in the presence of members from 18 countries.

Numerous well-known GDR orchestras gave successful guest performances in many countries, for instance the Staatskapelle Berlin in England and the Gewandhaus Orchester in various countries of Western Europe.

In the first half of 1985, 2,945 books with a total of 62 million copies were on the market, as well as 10 million music records and cassettes. Thus the trade sector helped meet the cultural needs of the population.

The speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the 10th Central Committee Session provided the orienting guidelines for further enterprising preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

By the high performances of the working people in all sectors of society's life we are successfully completing what the 10th SED Congress decided. Thus, at the same time a solid foundation is being created for the decisions that the 11th SED Congress will adopt for the further shaping of developed socialist society.

Based on what has been achieved, the GDR possesses the fundamental prerequisites for ensuring long-term continuation of the high dynamics of economic development, and for purposefully accelerating that economic development.

To continue on a long-term basis the policy of the main task, it is necessary to ensure the required economic performance growth -- in compliance with the tested economic strategy for the 1980's -- through comprehensive intensification of all branches of the national economy. This requires a high growth of labor productivity and further reduction of the unit input. Here the growing efficiency is most closely linked with higher quality and large-scale modernization of basic assets. The advantages of socialism are to be used even more strongly for mastering the scientific-technological revolution. What is needed are important innovations and top performances in science and technology, which can be utilized in the economy with a substantially greater yield. The direction and pace of development in science and technology are increasingly determined by the key technologies.

In implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Central Committee session, the working people are pursuing socialist competition with the aim of universally fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the 1985 economic plan, the militant program of the entire people, for making worthy preparations for the 11th party congress, and to make the year of 1985 a year of optimal performances.

FISCHER ON RESPONSIBILITIES DERIVING FROM POTSDAM

LD181351 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Potsdam, 18 Jul (ADN) -- On Thursday, at the site of the Potsdam conference 40 years ago, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer underlined the GDR's interest in a "world wide coalition of reason and realism against the threat of a nuclear inferno." A "political dialogue on proposals that rule out contradictory interpretations" is also needed. The GDR, together with her allies, supports adherence to the military balance at ever lower levels until the complete ban, above all, of all nuclear weapons.

In a welcoming address at the international conference on the 40th anniversary of the Potsdam agreement he added: "We favor good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states, regardless of their social order."

Oskar Fischer affirmed the "truly historic significance" of the agreements reached in 1945 in Potsdam at the end of World War II, which formed the "framework of the peace order stabilized over 4 decades on our continent" and which also have significance for the future.

Fischer recalled the joint pledge of the Potsdam conference participants, representing various social orders, on active peaceful coexistence and said: "It is not the existence of states with different social orders that divides Europe and the world, but deviation from the policy of peaceful coexistence and the attempt to deny the socialist order the right of existence."

Referring to the Potsdam pledge to adhere to the principle of promoting a collective peace, Fischer said:

"If joint political and military action by states with different social orders for defending their peoples against the crimes of fascism and militarism was possible during and immediately after the World War II, then effective cooperation in preventing a new threat of war should certainly be possible in the peace that has been achieved. The GDR and her allies are willing at once for a reliable and comprehensive system of international security, at which time the Warsaw Pact socialist military alliance will be dissolved."

Fischer referred to the need to respect the legitimate security interests of states affected by Hitler Germany's aggression. He said that security and cooperation among states above all requires the security of their frontiers. "Every responsible policy must respect the realities that emerged as a result of World War II and postwar development if it does not wish to endanger European security, indeed world peace."

This was also underlined in the joint statment on the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 12 March in Moscow. The statement was wholly in line with the Potsdam decisions in saying: "The inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace.... War must never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace."

Oskar Fischer continued: "Wherever the principles of Potsdam become a reality they have contributed and still contribute to noticeable improvement in the situation and reduced tensions. On the other hand, dangers and complications arose and continue to arise wherever these agreements are undermined, whether with revanchist slogans such as 'Silesia remains ours' or with the unconcealed demand to call the 'situation' of 'central and eastern Germany as well as Eastern Europe' into question."

Mankind today stands at a turning point in its existence: namely, it must choose between the nuclear arms race and confrontation, or peace as the only acceptable alternative to this, Fischer said. Work is already being done on plans for the militarization of space. Anyone able to judge the situation impartially must be extremely concerned about this. "Support for the principle of peaceful coexistence and the collective responsibility for peace on the basis of historical realities and corresponding action are, in our opinion, the only way out of the dangers of the present international situation."

MAMULA-LED SFRY MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD172036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jul (ADN) -- The military delegation of the SFRY under the leadership of Admiral Branko Mamula, LCY Central Committee member and federal secretary for national defense, ended its visit to the GDR today.

Before departing, the delegation was received for a friendly talk by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the GDR National People's Army. During the meeting in the Ministry of Defense, the two sides expressed satisfaction about the results of the visit. Col Gen Streletz assessed the visit by the Yugoslav military delegation as an important contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two states and armies.

Admiral Mamula thanked him for the warm hospitality and for the opportunity to be informed about the performance of the soldiers of the German workers' and peasants' state in protecting socialist achievements and preserving peace.

TRADE OFFICIAL ON PAST 6 MONTHS' PERFORMANCE

LD182256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] About 2 weeks after the end of the first half of the year we could read, in the Tuesday issue of NEPSZABADSAG, a statistical report about the first 6 months' activity of Hungarian foreign trade this year. Andras Domany asked Imre Dunai, deputy minister of foreign trade, to elucidate.

[Begin recording] [Domany] I would propose that we go right to the heart of the matter. On Tuesday we could read in NEPSZABADSAG that while last year the first 6 months ended with a $300 million export surplus in convertible currency trade, this year the first 6 months ended with a stong deficit. What happened? Why did it happen?

[Dunai] I would say a few sentences about ruble-accounted trade first, because in the first 6 months, in ruble-accounted trade at least, fairly positive trends have evolved. Our ruble-accounted balance of trade improved in one year by R250 million, which conceals an 11 percent rise in exports and a 2 percent rise in imports. The decisive part of the increase appears in our exports to the USSR. The convertible currency trade it is true that a deterioration has taken place. Our balance of trade is $400 million less favorable than in the middle of last year. This conceals a 16 percent rise in imports, compared to the first 6 months of last year, and a 9 percent drop in exports.

[Domany] Exports are always measured in value, which can be made up of two things: the drop in quantity and the deterioration of prices.

[Dunai] In quantity we lagged 1 percent behind the first 6 months of last year. The larger part of the regression is caused by prices -- that is, our prices dropped in forints. Partly because our sale prices fell in absolute terms, especially in the food economy and partly because the price reduction conceals the effect of the extremely strong appreciation of the dollar. This had the consequences of West European currencies depreciating compared to the dollar and also compared to the forint. It is a question of a fall in the exchange rate, but Hungarian enterprises feel this as a price reduction. The chemical industry is the only one whose performance has not fallen behind last year's performance.

[Domany] In contrast, in the machine and food industries and in agriculture the shortfalls seem to be the greatest.

[Dunai] In the sphere of meat there was also, in absolute terms, a shortage in this half year, therefore, our exports also fell back here in absolute terms. In the machine industry, on certain of our base markets, there was a drop in investment activity in recent years. In consequence, the products of the Hungarian machine industry were squeezed out on these markets. The other problem is that in certain areas we can sense our shortfall vis-a-vis the market's expectations, demands, and technical standard. The price competition is very hard, and in a few areas Hungarian enterprises are not competitive on the side of effectiveness on today's markets.

[Domany] On hearing this assessment, no doubt everyone will say: OK, but how will this year's concepts be realized? Will they be realized? Will there be a surplus in the foreign trade balance, which, it has so often been said, is so necessary?

[Dunai] Surplus has another element, of which we have not yet spoken, and that is imports.

[Domany] And of course, there is a worry -- pardon me for interrupting -- that there will again be import curbs because of this.

[Dunai] I do not think that there will be import curbs. These trends, which have evolved in the first 6 months, do not as yet give a reason for a transition to a stricter import management system. While we are on the matter of imports, I have to say that the bigger part of the deterioration in the first 6 months' do not as yet give a reason for a transition to a stricter import management system. While we are on the matter of imports, I have to say that the bigger part of the deterioration in the first 6 months' balance, 60 percent of it, in fact, arises from the fact that we have conducted a considerably bigger import program than that targeted by the plan. The bigger share of it, in fact, is energy imports, which were necessary because of the extremely harsh winter. As for what can be expected by the end of the year: At present the annual plan, on the side of exports, is covered up to 85 percent by contracts. At the same time last year the annual export was already covered 100 percent.

[Domany] That is to say, the products were sold...

[Dunai interrupts] They were sold. In the first 6 months enterprises obtain the matierals and spare parts for the annual production targets; in the second 6 months they process these and export them. So we expect the import processes also to be consolidated in the second half of the year. All in all we are of the view today that evidently we will not be able to attain the planned targets, at least as far as convertible currency trade is concerned, quite simply because the plan did not take into account the excess energy imports we were obliged to make. Nevertheless, we will be able to come close to the plan target, corrected, as to the extra energy. So...

[Domany interrupts] (?How much) will the difference be? Pardon me.

[Dunai] It is ample enough for us to be able to maintain the country's solvency.
[end recording]

TURKISH MINISTER BUYUKBAS CONCLUDES VISIT

LD181947 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI) -- Cemal Buyukbas, Turkish minister of state [as received], who visited Hungary on the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, left Budapest on Thursday on conclusion of his negotiations.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF OCTOBER ELECTIONS

AU181647 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 18 (AFP) -- The underground leadership (TKK) [Provisional Coordinating Committee] of the banned Solidarity union has launched its campaign for a boycott of next October's legislative elections, in a communique received today by Western correspondents in Warsaw. The communique, dated July 16, said that to participate in the elections, scheduled for October 13, "would be the equivalent of abandoning national and social aspirations and share the responsibility for the crimes of the state siege." The boycott, the communique said, should "express common determination for changes in Poland that would enable citizens to take part in a dignified manner in public life associate in independent trade unions, and lay the basis for a rational economic system."

Seen As Rejection of State

LD181301 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 18 Jul 85

["Jan Rem: Like Men Do (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline; "Jan Rem" is the pseudonym of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban]

[Text] Warsaw, July 18 -- Various underground groups in Poland are calling for boycott of parliamentary elections due this year. A boycott appeal is the more likely in the light of the total failure of the call for one-hour general strike on July 1.

Such an appeal, transmitted by Radio Free Europe, Voice of America and three more radios, will have no or minimum impact on voter turnout. But if the call is issued for the nation to stay away from vote, all who would have failed to go to the polls anyway (say, because of indifference to public life), can be presented as having followed the underground's instructions. That will finally create an impression that TKK (Provisional Coordinating Commission) has influence on part of the nation and possesses a considerable political basis.

The conspirators badly need such an illusion, as many of their calls and appeals have had no response. The loss of face on July 1 has certainly induced considerations among serious political cabinets in the West as to whether the Polish underground is still worth the political support and money it receives.

Staying away from vote does not express opposition against the political line of these specific state leaders, and a wish to replace it with some other one, but a negation of the state system in general. The advocates of a boycott base the idea of staying away from vote on an overall negation of the value of the Polish statehood as really formed in the wake of World War Two, which in fact is negation of the Polish state at all, as it is known that under the present world- and European political arrangement, only a socialist Polish state may exist.

The idea of aversion to the state as such cannot be popular in Poland. The country had been deprived of own state for 123 years, and anti-state ideals can find little support in a nation of such experiences. The call for boycotting the elections expresses just this idea of turning away from the Polish state. Staying away from the ballot is an act of cowardice, too, because it shows an escape and lack of courage to say no.

Thus the boycott call is not an act of oppostition against government policies or the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) platform etc., but an expression of anarchist treatment of one's own state. A man who has a deep conviction that the PRON is wrong and government policies are worthless, wants some other policies and seeks to express his objection to the present ones, but not to the Polish state as such, should, go to the polls and vote against.

Such an attitude can and should be criticised by entering a serious political discussion, but at least it is manlike and logical. He who stays away from vote stands against the Polish state as such. The extreme of opposite political views is expressed through voting against the proposed programme and voting list. Thus, if you are sure, man, that you are against all we do, you can go and vote against.

PZPR CC COMMISSION VIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU181223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Andrzej Leszczynski report]

[Excerpts] The 15 July session of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Reform and Policy Commission had two key problems on its agenda.

The commission first examined the consultations held on the variants of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan, and then it examined the conclusions stemming from the Poznan national party-economic conference. In other words, economic policy and the tools for implementing it.

The talks were chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, also attended, together with ministers and economic secretaries from PZPR voivodship committees.

The results of the social consultations on the variants of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan were presented by Jozef Zajchowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. Some 2,150 socioeconomic bodies had taken part in the consultations.

J. Zajchowski said the document has not been correctly understood everywhere, and has sometimes been treated as a plan instead of a draft plan. He also said that in the future draft plans should be made more understandable to the reader.

The firm majority of the consultations did not question the need to raise the level of investments, but expressed reservations about investment paths and the efficiency of investment undertakings.

The talks touched upon the problem of the rate of development, the need to accelerate development by employing reserves, the structure of investments, and the selection of goals. In the final part of the talks, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda gave a speech in which he related to what other speakers had said.

The draft opinion, the final version of which will be worked out by the commission's presidium, states that the Economic Reform and Policy Commission, having acquainted itself with the results of the consultations and the opinions of five other Central Committee commissions, is in favor of the second variant of the national socioeconomic plan.

The commission stated that the country's basic economic development factor in the coming 5-year period should be scientific and technological progress.

Finally, K. Barcikowski spoke. He pointed out that it will be necessary in the future to find new ways of presenting plans so as to capture people's imagination. A citizen must be clearly aware of the question he is supposed to be answering during consultations.

Economic affairs should find their proper place in precongress discussions, the Central Committee secretary said.

The party must be a force that gives impetus to implementation of the national socio-economic plan and accelerates the economic reform. We must gain work forces and management cadres for these undertakings. Only together with them can we guarantee the success of economic undertakings.

One should not be offended at those who want more and want it more quickly. Although one must keep to reality, it is essential to try to overcome limitations.

SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD182102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1806 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm has adopted a stance on the government report on implementation of economic reform last year and on the draft law on adaptation of the regulations of some laws connected with the reform to the needs of the state's development. The council expressed the opinion that a (?sufficiently energetic) economic policy capable of meeting needs, in order to achieve market equilibrium, has not been conducted. Now, 3 years after the inauguration of its work, the council has met for the last time. Stressing its achievements, the Sejm speaker said that in a possible future council set up by the new Sejm it will be necessary to ensure the possibility of the direct presentation of opinions in the Sejm commissions. He also spoke of the desirability of sanctioning the practice whereby the council chairman is included in the Sejm Presidium. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner conveyed, on behalf of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and the entire government, thanks and expressions of appreciation to the council members.

PROCEEDINGS OF OPZZ COUNCIL MEETING REPORTED

Resolutions Outlined

LD132312 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 -- Another session of the council of the national agreement of trade unions OPZZ [National Trade Union Confederation] held here today was attended by first secretary of the PUWP CC, premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and vice-premiers: head of the government committee for trade unions Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and Zbigniew Szalajda.

Opening the session, OPZZ President Alfred Miodowicz delivered a report on the to-date accomplishments of the OPZZ against the background of the recovery process of the trade union movement and the tasks for the forthcoming months.

The report's main lines:

Our organizations are confined to a narrow framework of binding legal regulations. A draft amendment will be soon discussed at the Sejm plenary session. The amendment does not take into consideration all trade unions' postulates. There are many provisions, however, which are highly beneficial for the trade union movement.

We are profoundly interested in consolidating the crew's self-managements.

Collective contracts are of particular importance to the working people. We are of an opinion that the most essential issue is not the date, but the content of the future law in question, its concordance with trade unionists' expectations.

We are heirs to the working class protest of 1980 and we will never repudiate this.

One should say, however, that today it is difficult to honestly size up and settle accounts with many provisions contained in these documents. The situation of Poland has changed diametrically.

In our work, we pay a lot of attention to housing.

In some regions of Poland, the state of natural environment arouses ever greater concern.

Already in the first months of our activity we had to master difficult art of holding consultations and negotiations with the government. One should stress that in these contacts both sides learn from one another. Sometimes we lack experience. On the government part, every decision is very often shifted to the highest level, which always makes the time of the talks longer.

We gradually rebuild our international contacts. We regain our place in difficult struggle against Western propaganda trying to isolate Poland and its class trade union movement.

Under the PRON patronage, we took active part in developing new election regulations.

We consider elections to the Sejm (Polish parliament) a great opportunity for our movement. In this campaign, we will present our trade union programme. We also want to propose our candidates for Sejm deputies.

We recognize the PUWP as our ideogoical leader. However, there is room in our rank and file for all people coming out for socialist Poland, irrespective of their world outlooks and convictions.

We are of an opinion that Poland at the end of the 1980s simply needs a parliamentary trade union group.

We come out for modernizing industry as the way to increase production, impove the working conditions and to reduce ecological threats. We also believe that the management system must be further streamlined.

The political diary indicates that we could hold the 2nd OPZZ Congress in the 4th quarter of 1986. We should subordinate elections to the Sejm and preparations for the 2nd OPZZ Congress to the fundamental question: to perfect steps taken by trade unions to promote the interests of working crews and to strengthen factory and national organizations.

A several-hour discussion on Poland's most difficult problems covered the consolidation of the principle of workers' democracy by everyday activity of factory organizations and the strengthening of the genuinely socialist features of reality through the presence of the trade union movement in Poland's public life.

They were discussed with civic concern and a belief that there is no such issue that would be unworthy of raising to promote improvment in the situation of the working people. The trade unionists are aware that problems that they started reviewing require long and patient work.

After the discussion, the floor was taken by government representatives. Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Welfare Stanislaw Gebala pointed to alarming deterioration in [word indistinct] the work time, which brings negative economic results. If the phenomenon still persists, there will be no chance to reach the 1985 economic targets. Another unfavourable phenomenon is the excessive growth of wages, not justified by the rise in production. The wages rose by about 20 per cent in the first half of this year.

Deputy chairman of the state planning commission Franciszek Kubiczek recalled that the Sejm will soon choose one of the variants of the economic development for the next five-year period.

We know the OPZZ detailed stand on this question, he said. There are many correct proposals in it, but there are also many debatable opinions. The course of consultations and work of the Sejm committees indicate that the Sejm will select rather the 2nd variant of the economic development.

Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke at the end of the discussion (The text will be given separately at a later date).

The OPZZ Council adopted resolutions at the end of the session.

Head of the commission for local cooperation of trade unions Wieslaw Siewierski presented a draft resolution on creating viovodship (provincial) agreements of trade unions in 41 voivodships.

Another document was an electoral appeal of the OPZZ Council.

The election campaign will be carried out on the basis of the new electoral law, actively co-shaped by the trade union movement.

[Words indistinct] Poles, patriots of their socialist country. It should also include unionists who in an honest and reliable way will represent the interests of the working people.

We aim at socialism without deviations, peaceful and prosperous Poland, Poland of social justice, where a man is evaluated by virtue of his work.

Only creative, efficient and well organised work may assure us a respectable place among nations of Europe and the world. We will carry out partner-like cooperation with all the signatories of the PRON and with the Government of the Polish People's Republic in an effort to overcome the economic difficulties of the country.

We state that the Sejm of the next term of office should deem the following questions the most important ones:

- improvement in living conditions of the working people by meeting housing needs, protection of health and natural environment, proper policy of prices and arresting inflation,

- upgrading thinking and acting in all areas of life and particularly the development of the workers' inventiveness and rationalization,

- systemic increase in the value of old-age pensions and disability benefits.

Assuming joint responsibility for Poland's fate, the trade union movement wishes to have real possibility to influence all state links, also by a Sejm trade union group to be made up of deputies -- trade union activists.

We give full support to the PRON election declaration. Our programme enriches this declaration, the appeal reads.

The council obliged the Presidium of the OPZZ Executive Committee to set up a trade union electoral staff and to prepare a programme of actions for the electoral campaign to the Sejm.

The resolution deems it necessary to step up work on how to size up the August agreements and, on their basis, to formulate the principle of agreeing upon social contracts on the development of socialist democracy and to satisfy social needs of the working people. It also deemed necessary to start organizational preparations for the 2nd OPZZ Congress.

Jaruzelski Speech Reported

LD142211 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 14 Jul 85

["Wojciech Jaruzelski's Address at OPZZ Meeting (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 14 -- Taking the floor at Saturday's meeting of OPZZ Council, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the significance of the development of the class trade union movement, its concordance with the ideological line of the 9th congress, with the line of socialist renewal. Durability, stability of thus perceived trade union doctrine has been confirmed and continues to develop, he said.

The reborn trade union movement won a genuine, firm and independent position in the socio-political panorama of socialist Poland. It got consolidated, assumed a new, qualitatively higher quality in terms of organization and a strong membership potential, reaching already 5.5 million.

Both internal and external opponents failed to torpedo the formation and development of the Polish socialist trade union movement. It is a real thing, a lasting element in Poland's democratic social structure.

The development of trade unions is a component of the process of normalization of this country's life, is tightly linked to the rebuilding of the significance and position of People's Poland. That we are today stronger, more credible both as an ally and as a partner, stressed Wojciech Jaruzelski, has also resulted from trade union unanimity, power and activity.

The prime minister devoted much of his address to issues deserving particular attention at the present stage.

What should be our common ambition, he said, is concern over the greatest possible effectiveness of our Polish, original solutions which enhance socialist democracy. This is all the more important as there emerge quite unfounded innuendos about alleged intentions to weaken the self-management link in the socialist work establishment. Such intentions are nonexistent. All the links retain their legal powers and duties.

Today's position of the trade union movement is already strong enough to make it possible for its increasingly great offensive and increasingly concrete participation in solving problems determining the development of our economy.

Against this background Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed himself to opinions and postulates relating to housing construction which had been reflected in the report and discussion. He disclosed that this extremely important and difficult issue will be thoroughly examined at the next meeting of the Political Bureau, with the participation of the OPZZ, representatives of the government and a number of outstanding specialists.

[Words indistinct] combining defensive and at the same time mobilizing functions, is health and safety of work.

Although the past year saw a certain improvement, due to intensified activities by the health and safety inspectorate, among other [word indistinct], it is also in this field that more conspicuous progress can [word indistinct] be achieved.

Wojciech Jaruzelski assured that the government would meet halfway trade union initiatives in this regard.

The PUWP CC first secretary also pointed to the significant role of trade unionists working in offices, public services, etc. Unlike in capitalism, he stressed, trade unions in socialism are also a co-manager.

Trade unions' ability and aptitude for fulfilling the function of co-manager will add even more to their significance, especially if this will be accompanied by a further development of the economy, and subsequently -- by an improvement in working people's living standards, stressed the prime minister.

Our country's economic situation improves, the prime minister said. The two recent years were good from this point of view. This applies not only to indices showing production and national revenue increase but also to such vital factors as higher labour energy and material intensity.

This is, however, still the beginning of the road. To achieve further progress, we must face enormous and difficult tasks. And we must keep bearing in mind that we are working shorter, that the retirement age has been lowered for many worker groups which had an impact on the system of shifts, that our production potential is not being fully utilized, and finally, that various welfare allowances have gone up. Despite this, and despite the persisting major restrictions, we keep marching on and reconstructing the equilibrium. This means the way we have once chosen is right.

However, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, the difficulties aggravated in the first half of this year. They were stepped up by cases of poor waging and production discipline alongside the aftermath of a severe and long winter. The PUWP CC first secretary called on trade unionists to understand and support the government's decisions aimed at catching up and maintaining the economic equilibrium.

The prime minister recalled the long-term threats, such as, the depreciation of assets, the ecology and demography-related questions and -- connected with them -- the problems of public health, schooling, the living standards of the family, the situation of the woman, etc. We are going to solve these problems step by step, he said.

We are, thus, facing tremendous, nation-scale tasks. Other socialist countries, which make sweeping transformations towards the intensification of their economies, keep moving ahead. It is worthwhile to have a closer look at the indices we are achieving at work and compare them with theirs, the PUWP CC such comparisons reveal our serious lags and weaknesses. [as received] At the same time, they provide a measure of our ample reserves and chances. We can and we must take advantage of them.

The trade union movement has fully matured to taking on more and more challenging tasks, to expand the range of its influence.

To stress this these Wojciech Jaruzelski drew attention, among other things, to the possibility of the unionists' wider participation in activities of high social signficance, carried out in extremely important fields where they are badly [words indistinct] this country. I mean, for example, the participation in all kinds of public inspections, especially the worker-peasant inspection, and in all spheres involving active exercising of power, said the prime minister.

We must also activate the trade unions' interest in such fields as vocational education, sponsoring various forms of employees' postgraduate training and upgrading skills. Culture, sports, and recreation provide a considerable field to act in. The time has come for more active, and also spectacular moves in all these spheres, the prime minister emphasized.

Speaking of the economic reform, which was referred to during the meeting, the prime minister expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the trade unions were approaching this question as a matter of their own. We expect the unionists to prompt us the best methods and forms of their implementation, particularly as regards inspiration of good management and self-dependence, Wojciech Jaruzelski added.

The PUWP CC first secretary also encouraged the unionists to give a creative support to all measures that serve the improvement in the functioning of enterprises. Preference must first of all go to activities aimed at an operational introduction of new technologies into production, he said.

Situations in which obstacles for technological progress are of bureaucratic nature are unacceptable. Those we will decisively counteract.

Wojciech Jaruzelski encouraged union activists to active and creative participation in all stages of election campaign to the Sejm of People's Poland (Polish parliament), to activities which will distinctively supply evidence of the indispensability of their vital representation there.

At the same time, the PUWP CC first secretary stressed the partyleadership and government are interested in that the now discussed, also by trade unions, variants of the assumptions of the national socio-economic plan for the forthcoming five-year period would lead to the working out of an ambitious plan which will be an important step forward.

There is a necessity to analyze all concrete, realistic proposals dealing with what more could be done in order to meet social demands better than till now.

These issues will be a very important point in the preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress, which should confirm the line of social renewal in a stable process and at the same time enrich it with new democratic forms of executing power with simultaneous strengthening of the structures of the socialist state.

Wojciech Jaruzelski added: We wish to prepare to the 10th congress in such a way so it would be possible during it to outline a creative, attractive plan and galvanizing especially the younger generation into effective work for Poland.

Next, PUWP CC first secretary referred to the forthcoming anniversary of the August agreements. He shared the view expressed during the debates of the council that we inherit all that which was just and healthy in the workers' protest. The time which divides us from the anniversary of the agreements should be used for another confirmation that we are loyal to all which in those agreements is lasting and serves the socialist Poland.

We were not those who caused the treacherous trampling of some of their [word indistinct]. And we constantly and honestly speak about what and why is impossible to implement, and also, maybe in too small a scale, [word indistinct] facts which prove that we sent even farther in the implementation of some issues.

OFFICIALS HEAR JARUZELSKI ON 'SOCIAL CONFIDENCE'

LD182304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] After 2 days of discussions, the joint session of voivodas and members of the government has ended at the office of the Council of Ministers.

The discussions were summed up by Wojciech Jaruzelski, who said that the suggestions and proposals submitted during the meeting will be examined by the government Presidium. He appealed to the voivodas to popularize in their regions the achievements of the debates. The premier devoted a large part of his speech to the need to strengthen social confidence. In this context he pointed out the duties of the state administration in making more efficient those sectors that have an especially strong influence on the living and working conditions of society. Such sectors are, for instance, trade, services, and municipal economy.

In conclusion, Wojciech Jaruzelski recalled that society assesses the authorities most of all according to the effectiveness of their actions.

DEBATE BEGINS ON LONG-TERM PARTY PROGRAM

Ideological Commission Meets

AU181000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Lech Winiarski report]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission met on Monday, 15 July. The meeting was chaired by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The subject of the talks was a working version of two chapters of the draft long-term party program due to be adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress.

The talks dealt with the "Introduction" and the chapter entitled "The Development of Socialist Consciousness: Tasks of Institutions and Organizations on the Educational Front." They were commenced by Marian Orzechowski, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Social Sciences Academy rector.

He stressed that the editorial team, obeying the resolution of the ninth congress in this sphere, has been confronted with the difficult task of drafting the program in such a way as to avoid both narrow pragmatism and generalization concerning party intentions. The party program should also be full of realism and should answer the question: How do we continue building socialism?

During the lively discussion, lasting many hours, many remarks and proposals were made concerning further work on the draft of the program. Attention was drawn to the need to clearly define Poland's position in the general development of Europe and the world, and to establish party tasks against the background of the development of the communist and workers movement, especially in socialist countries.

It was suggested that the authors of the document formulate more precise assessments of the front of class struggle on a world scale and inside the country.

It was postulated that the paths of party activity be brought closer in line with the concrete results of implementing the line of the ninth congress. This should be done by strongly emphasising the importance of individual Central Committee plenums for the process of overcoming economic difficulties.

One of the subjects of an exchange of views was the prospect of a bolder development of the national economy than the one described in the variants of the national socio-economic plan for the next 5 years, and the seeking of convincing incentives in order to animate production. The need was stressed for the party to make skillful use of workers' class criticism in order to firmly combat that which occurs on the sidelines of the mainstream of life.

Several speakers postulated that further work should clearly reveal the conditions for and methods of improving the standard of living of working people, especially the workers class. A lively discussion was inspired by the following issue: Should a program intended to be a long-term one going beyond the 5-year resolutions adopted by every party congress clearly set the deadlines for the performance of individual socioeconomic tasks, or should it merely lay down general paths of development?

The subject of the universal principles of socialist construction and the national conditions for it was touched upon several times. The need to constantly monitor and analyze all the phenomena occurring in this sphere and check new facts was spoken about.

The need was stressed to disseminate in a more militant manner Marxist-Leninist ideology as a scientific world outlook that should become a lasting eomponent of social and class consciousness. Honest argumentation should be employed for this purpose, on the basis of the achievements of our system and on scientific experience.

The program draft should repeat once more the basic goals of socialism in order to finally overcome the confusion in this sphere and confirm the line of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress. Thus highlighting the fact that the line of renewal is an expression of the party's real desire to strengthen and consolidate people's rule.

Closing the talks, Comrade Jozef Czyrek said that the very lively and multifaceted talks will permit further improvement of the draft of this important document, which will be examined by the party prior to the 10th congress. Relating to conclusions voiced during the talks, he regarded it as useful for members of the Ideological Commission to acquaint themselves with the entire draft of the program. It is particularly important for the commission to relate to Poland's socioeconomic development principles as contained in the draft, and to the role and tasks of the party itself.

The following persons spoke: Wlodzimierz Sokorski, Norbert Michta, Tadeusz Walochnowski, Antoni Kwiatkowski, Leslaw Tokarski, Zdzislaw Grzelak, Walery Namiotkiewicz, Julain Kraus, Stanislaw Wronski, Francziszek Lewicki, Witold Skrabalek, Janesz Basiak, Wladyslaw Loranc, Wieslaw Bek, Andrzej Czyz, Jerzy Janicki, and Czeslaw Stepien.

Editorial on Program

AU172029 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 5, Signed to Press 14 May 85 pp 41-77

[Report on the 11 February NOWE DROGI first editorial discussion of the long-term party program to be adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress: "Discussion of the PZPR Long-Term Program"]

[Excerpts] Stanislaw Wronski, NOWE DROGI chief editor:

The 10th party congress is to adopt a long-term party program, which was announced by the declaration "Why We Are Fighting and Where We Are Heading" adopted by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress. The NOWE DROGI editorial board invites articles and statements on this fundamental issue.

A Central Committee commission is now working out this program, which will be discussed by the second national theoretical-ideological conference, which will examine the initial draft program before submitting it to the Central Committee and an all-party discussion.

Millions and millions of people in our country take the view that the construction of the foundations of socialism in our country has not been completed, and that is why we must not indulge in optimistic theories, as attested to by the fact that the backwardness of our farming has still not been overcome. The sociocultural changes in our rural areas have been positive in the past 40 years. Judging by their extent and substance, we can say that they have been revolutionary. However, this is not enough insofar as the prospects of socialism are concerned, which are an abundance of food for the people and living standards for farmers in line with their performance. I have in mind all farmers and not just some of them.

This is just one reason why we should not exaggerate when evaluating the progress of socialist construction in Poland. Socialism in our country is based on economic as well as cultural foundations, including the training of the cadres of the socialist intelligentsia and the upbringing of young people who are ready to defend and continue socialist construction. Following 35 years of the people's state and of the efforts to record great development achievements, this upbringing was left so far behind that during the critical days of 1980-81 socialism in Poland became truly endangered. We must not lay the blame for this at the door of our young people, who are inexperienced, ignorant of the past, and susceptible to demagogic slogans. This problem must find a suitable place in the party's long-term program.

However, it goes without saying that the priority issues of this program will be the development and rational deployment of production forces and the creation of production relations, socialist self-government, and democratism that meet the needs of this development. The efforts to devise a real program are facing great initial difficulties caused not only by the depreciation of production equipment, but also by the challenge created by the fact that we are behind the top world technologies of production and productivity. The authors of the draft party program will have to make allowances for many other external and internal determining factors.

Ludwik Krasucki, NOWE DROGI deputy chief editor:

I wish to discuss general issues, but not in a general way. We have enough generalities, which become a kind of jargon that is unable to move or convince us. The party program should be able to mobilize people by telling them what makes a party member, and to make the largest possible segments of society believe in the program, and to win new allies. This is a program for Poland. We will not be able to implement it by ourselves alone.

How far are we able to trigger intensive factors in development and to promote small- and large-scale innovations, improvements, modern criteria of work organization, thrift, quality, production quality and reliability, maintenance of national assets, and care for the production potential? Are we the weakest and most backward country in this regard among the countries with which we can compare ourselves? Is this not connected primarily with the weaknesses of our ideological prowess and with the fact that our awareness lags behind?

The world in which we live is marked for great acceleration in the development of civilization and in the revolutionary changes of liberation. The party program should be reduced to a feasible, but optimal response, by socialist Poland to the challenges present in these two processes. This is the meaning of socialist renewal.

Lask week I studied the text of Comrade Gorbachev's report delivered at the great theoretical-practical conference last December.

This report, which I studied for the benefit of the program commission, is full of rich ideas that, despite the differences in our phases of development and conditions, constitute a great inspiration for responsible development of our party program. These ideas can also help overcome one of the main stereotypes of anti-Sovietism in our country. I have in mind the thesis -- expressed openly at times, but more often under one's breath -- that Polish socialism could be developed much better and reformed much more boldly but for the "conservatism" of the CPSU and the USSR. However, that which the Soviet comrades now continue to proclaim and to do -- let us mention just their criticism of ossified economic theory, their appeal for crucial changes in the system of economic management, and the introduction of a whole series of innovating measures -- represents a great incentive for innovation rooted in the continuing development and rigor of Marxist-Leninist thought and practice. This is a crucial aspect of the external determining factors of our work on the program.

Andrzj Czyz, secretary of the editorial team set up by the PZPR Central Committee:

I wish to speak at the beginning of the discussion of the party program because it may be useful to report on the present stage of our program work. As you know, the work on the program began on the strength of the ninth party congress resolution. The fourth Central Committee Plenum in 1981 set up a commission of members of the central party authorities, representatives of state bodies, scientists, and many representatives of enterprises, social organizations, and various social and professional communities. The editorial team of this commission prepared an initial draft program by the end of 1983. Following Politburo discussions, this draft was submitted by the Central Committee to the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, which used it as material for further work on the program. The conference decided to regard our draft as a starting point for developing the party program and recommended that many crucial points of the draft be developed and amplified in detail.

Let me recall the chapters of our craft in order to make clear how our work on it was organized. Chapter I states the aim of the country's political, social, and economic development: the society of developed socialism. Against the background of an evaluation of our present development, this chapter should sketch the main directives and long-term tasks connected with the completion of the foundations of socialism and with the going over to developed socialism.

Chapter II discusses the main international determining factors in Poland's development and defines the party's position on the main problems of the present times. Chapter III is devoted to changes in the structure of classes and groups of people and primarily to strengthening the role of the workers class in the life of society and the state. Chapter IV discusses the strategy, determining factors, and main aims of socioeconomic development. During our work it was proposed that there should be a separate chapter (Chapter V) devoted to the development of rural areas and agriculture because it presents an integral whole of economic problems and social changes.

Chapter VI discusses the ideological issues, including education, science, and culture, and defines the system and hierarchy of values whose propagation in our social awareness and way of life is one of the principal goals of the party's ideological activities. Chapter VII described the development of the socialist state and socialist democracy. Chapter VIII (some people want it to constitute part of Chapter III) discusses the role and tasks of the PZPR in the process of socialist construction.

Our present efforts and frequent discussions supported by many invited theoreticians and practitioners have produced an initial draft program, which is still far from perfection. That is why we continue to work on it intensively. Many problems have come to the surface, in the solving of which the coming Second National Ideological-Theoretical Conference can play an important role.

Jerzy Albrecht:

I would like to say something that may be a little behind the times: I am still doubtful about whether we can afford to formulate what is called the party program, although the issue was decided by the ninth party congress. On the one hand, it is necessary to formulate a general evaluation of the situation and a long-term action program. On the other hand, it seems to me that this is very difficult.

A party program, which, in my view, should bear a modest title such as "The Party's Main Tasks in the Coming Period," should contain as specific directives as possible for party activities to overcome our economic breakdown and to counter imbalance and inflation. These are our people's problems now. This program should try to define the main areas of struggle and the main ways and means by which social productivity can be raised, employment can be rationalized, production costs can be reduced, and increases in costs and prices can be countered. It should specify the principles and measures that define the essence of the economic reform. Such a program must certainly provide for a number of temporarily unpopular measures that are most necessary. Otherwise we will never be able to break the vicious circle of inflation and to counter the destructive features of social discipline.

Tadeusz M. Jaroszewski, member of the NOWE DROGI editorial council:

First of all, I would like to say a few words about the very nature and the style of the program document. It seems it is worth making an effort to produce an ambitious document, one that is precise and openly explains the difficult starting conditions and the complexity of our economic situation near the end of the present century, stemming from the present crisis, foreign debt repayments, the need to modernize a considerable part of our machinery, and the need to perceive a kind of "population low-pressure point" connected with the number of working people and its relation to the new "population high-pressure point" connected with the growth in births and retirements. We should inform society boldly and honestly about all these objective burdens so as not to create any illusions about a rapid and miraculous improvement in the economic situation and a new "energetic march toward prosperity."

At the same time, we should inform society that the only way out of the situation is to proceed to intensive economic development, coupled with technological progress and greater productivity. This is essential, but it is also expensive.

We should also boldly define the possibilities and prospects for further changes in social relations both in cities and in rural areas, determine the stage at which we will remain during the transitional period, and conduct a polity of transfer from the stage of "nothingness" to a stage where we will aim toward finishing the construction of the foundations of socialism and the development of a socialist society. Remaining at the transitional state too long is dangerous for the authority of the workers class because it consolidates those forces that are not interested in socialist development and may lead to the development of a petit bourgeois mentality, and even to counterrevolution. The Leninist problem of "who-whom" will not be solved this way, and the antisocialist forces may make new attempts at confrontation or attempt to "reform the system" in a way that will slowly erode and dismantle it, a form of "long march" toward capitalism.

And now the problem of the document's style. It can be neither the usual agitation, nor something written to "lift one's heart," nor an academic textbook about socialist construction. On the other hand, it cannot completely avoid certain precise Marxist theoretical analyses containing both a diagnosis of our present state and a remedy for it, and an ambitious view of the future. Therefore this must be, as Comrade Wronski has said, "an attempt at creative and theoretical thinking about problems of our present and future."

Wladyslaw Kwasniewicz:

For me personally, the point of departure for discussing a new form for the party program must be an answer to the question: Do we intend to establish a program with long-term goals, or do we want one that is more pragmatic and geared to the performance of tasks that are relatively short-term and able to be solved still in the 20th century?

I am decidedly in favor of the second approach. I will not justify my view any further. I will restrict myself to saying that a program of action is always and to a considerable degree a tool of the current situation and the possible ways of improving it. In the Poland of today we still have too many basic matters to solve to be able to afford the luxury of fantasizing and creating visions of the future that may be close to our desires but far from the realities of life.

Mariusz Gulczynski:

I will begin with the role this program is meant to play.

It would be the worst thing of all to restore and maintain the "leave things alone" syndrome in the party and society and create the impression that we are merely applying appropriate formulas verbally and standing passively by. In other words: minimalism and inertia. From a historical-philosophical point of view, not every society needs to develop, gain time for itself, and enter a new, higher development stage. Many societies have quite simply lost. We have already lost at least once under capitalism. No one has said that we must win under socialism. But we may do so. In order to do so, we must develop sufficient intellectual and physical effort, desire, and passion. That is why I believe that it is not only and not so much the programming itself, because it will provide the program in the end. Work on the program could become a kind of intellectual fuse. This will not be easy. On the contrary. But let us as a party and party intellectuals make this effort.

That is why I attach particular importance to preparing the end result. It should contain concrete indications as to the goals and how to achieve them. But the process of arriving at these indications should reveal the mutually incompatible aims, different views, and opposing visions of tomorrow existing within society, so that those visions that are unreal and contrary to the principles of the system and our possibilities my be overcome.

Stefan Jedrychowski:

An important matter is the time period the program is meant to cover. The matter is not clear. Some say it should extend to the end of the century, and others that it should cover another 40 years. The two do not agree with each other. Either we want a program reaching to the end of the century, or one covering the next 40 years. In the first case, the program will be burdened by reality, reality that unfortunately we cannot overcome so easily. The next 5-year program plus the future program until 1995 are characterized by the need to fit reality. This reality involves diminishing resources and foreign debts, a reality that will continue to weigh us down for a long time. It involves the inability to significantly increase production and the imports and exports of materials. And it involves our ineptitude with foreign trade and the international division of labor. The next 10 to 15 years will bring us down to earth.

This will therfore be a program that is not too effective, world-shattering, and enthusiastic, but nevertheless a program of emergence from the difficult situation we are in.

It should not only answer the question of what our goal is, but also the question of how to aim for it.

We often consider what place and stage we are presently occupying. I believe this question presupposes that development takes place in a very logical way, in other words, that clearly marked stages occur one after the other -- first, people's democracy, then the construction of the foundations of socialism, and then the construction of a developed socialism -- and that this development is progressively successful. Yet reality is completely different and does not shape itself so smoothly and logically.

When assessing the past, we must also realize that periods of progress are intertwined with periods of regression, distortion, and retreat. After all, what we experienced in the second half of the seventies and beginning of the eighties was a clear step back. I believe this must be realized in planning the program, and perhaps we should not even attempt to define the stage we have reached so precisely.

BRIEFS

SOVIET RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS -- The USSR delivered an excess of raw materials and goods to Poland in the first 6 months of this year. We have received from the USSR 6.325 million tons of oil, 2.9 million cubic meters of natural gas, and over 6 million tons of iron ore. In the first half of this year we received 6 percent more cellulose than planned and 5 percent more paper, aluminium, and raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 85 LD]

LIBYAN MILITARY COMMANDER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU181817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/7/1985 -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, concluded the visit he paid to Romania at head of a delegation over July 15-18. The guests were seen off at the Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport in Constanta by Gen.-Col. Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence, by generals and officers.

MINING INTENSIFIED IN MAIN COAL FIELDS

AU180936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/7/1985 -- Intense activities are carried on in Romania's coal fields to attain high rates in coal extraction. Adding to the over 22 million tons of coal extracted in the first six months of the year are the 2.2 million tons the miners extracted in the first half of July. Numerous units have already fulfilled their plans to date and topped the provisions for July. Rovinari, Motru and Valea Jiului, combines holding a major share in the national production of coal, overfulfilled plan provisions. The collectivities in Girla and Pesteana-Nord, for instance, extracted more than 300,000 tons of lignite in the first half of the ongoing month, which they have already delivered to thermoelectric stations, thus topping plan provisions by over 100,000 tons. In their turn, miners at Rosiuta, in the coal field of Motru, extracted as many as 100,000 tons of lignite above plan provisions. Outstanding successes were also scored by miners in the coal basins of Mehedinti, Salaj, Banat, a.o.

DASCALESCU, OTHERS MEET INDONESIAN MINISTER

AU171824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/7/1985 -- A delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Soedjarwo, minister of forestry, paid a visit to Romania over July 13-17. During the call the head of the Indonesian delegation paid on Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, they discussed the good relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples which developed continuously in the spirit of the summit understandings. They also stressed the possibilities to expand the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation, to diversify and enlarge the bilateral commercial exchanges.

The Indonesian delegation had talks with Richard Winter, Romanian minister of timber industry and building materials, and Ion Cioara, Romanian minister of silviculture, with whom they discussed the development of the Romanian-Indonesian economic collaboration in domains of mutual interest.

The joint Romanian-Indonesian Commission on Economic, Technological, Scientific and Commercial Cooperation, proceeding as decided upon by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Suharto, held its first session last year in Bucharest. On the occasion, a string of actions of joint interest were established, meant to help develop the collaboration and cooperation in industrial, technological and scientific sectors, and increase and diversify the bilateral economic exchanges upon mutually advantageous bases.

FOOD, FUEL PRICES TO INCREASE BEGINNING 19 JULY

LD181744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to a statement released by the Federal Secretariat for Information this evening, beginning 19 July the price of flour will go up by 48 percent, bread by 35 percent, sugar by 35 percent, cooking oil by 41 percent, electricity by 20 percent, and coal by 18 percent. A decision to this effect was adopted by the Federal Ecccutive Council [FEC], in agreement with the republican and provincial executive councils, at a meeting yesterday. The decision was preceded by consultations with competent bodies in sociopolitical organizations.

The latest price increases reflect the general unfavorable economic situation in agriculture and the power industry and also the increased production and import costs. The FEC and the competent republican and provincial bodies have already discussed and taken steps to alleviate the negative effects of the latest price increases on the standard of living.

SFRY ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS HEAR ECONOMIC REPORTS

LD181558 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] First, we report on the joint session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. The delegates of both chambers heard two reports. Milos Sindjic, director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, spoke about current economic trends and Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council, spoke about the draft plan for the country for the period 1986-1990. Sonja Badel and Klara Kovacic report from the SFRY Assembly:

[Kovacic] In the discussion on current economic trends the delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces were, as expected, very critical. Even though the Federal Ececutive Council [FEC] talks quite optimistically about the coming period, how can exports and production yield such marked positive results in such a short time? What are we to do about inflation and the drop in living standards? Apart from good intentions, there are no tangible indices or real answers to this for the moment, the delegates say. They warn that the policy has not consistently passed the test and that we are paying the price for the 2-year postponment of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. They go on to note that for the 23 system [sistemski] laws announced, the coordination is being carried out slowly and their adoption is being postponed until the fall. They reproach the FEC for the fact that it is not known even today what its reported additional measures are, of which there are 79. They demand that as early as September the FEC should point out to the delegates the effects of all these measures, and if necessary create a series of supplementary ones to stimulate production, exports, employment, personal incomes, and living standards to a significant extent.

The delegates of the Federal Chamber, following the joint session held this morning, did not meet until 1500 when they nevertheless decided to discuss the proposed law on the bases of the system of social planning and Yugoslavia's social plan. We do not know yet whether every amendment will be dealt with, which would mean that the session would continue tomorrow.

Medenica: Draft 5-Year Plan

LD181253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0910 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Spasoje Medenica, member of the FEC, today spoke to the delegates of both chambers of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia about the basic characteristics of the draft social plan for Yugoslavia for the period 1986-1990. He stressed that the new 5-year plan should be an integral concept of development in the coming mid term period and that the starting point in conceiving the draft was the proposed new law on planning, the adoption of which is in train. This, according to Medenica, should create the basis for more effective planning and for establishing and conducting a successful development policy at a nationwide level, with the plan being brought fully into line with the new law only when the proposed version of this development document is confirmed.

Medenica then pointed to the conditions in which the new plan is being adopted, the encumbrances and restrictions that arise from the country's high level of indebtedness, the paucity of domestic accumulation, the losses and disproportions in the economy's structure, the lagging behind in technological development, and so on. All the plans for the forthcoming 5 years had to be directed toward overcoming these restrictions, identifying development priorities and fully respecting economic and market laws. A condition for achieving the goals and tasks in the plan was the full implementation of the changes in the economic system provided for by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, with the result that the draft plan focused on overcoming the problems in the first phase of the implementation of economic stabilization and on the transfer to the tasks of this program's second stage.

As set out in the draft plan, the basic goals were the further development of self-management relations, the restructuring of the economy by more vigorously applying science and modern technology, increasing exports and broader involvement in the international division of labor, the timely settling of commitments and strengthening the country's foreign liquidity, preparation for long-term dynamic development, establishing better-proportioned relations in reproduction and eliminating the causes of inflation, a growth in the standard of living and the more successful solving of the problem of unemployment, and faster development for the insufficiently developed areas. Particular significance in this lay with the elaboration of a strategy of technological development, Medenica stressed, because more successful involvement in international economic relations was only possible by raising the quality of economic performance, increasing the productivity of labor and better utilizing capacities. The orientation was, therefore, toward the effective and rational use of production factors, something that should be aided in particular by the economic integration of organizations of associated labor, the establishment of technical and technological links in the process of reproduction, the division of labor and specialization.

Medenica also provided certain basic plan statistics that would be further examined and adjusted to the entirety of development conditions before the plan was finally adopted. Thus, the social product of the economy as a whole should increase by 4 percent, industrial production should go up by the same amount, agricultural production by 3.2 percent, exports of commodities and services should grow at an average annual rate of 5.7 percent, and imports should grow faster than the social product, though somewhat more slowly than exports. In view of the low accumulation on the one hand and the ambitious goals on the other, priorities in development had to be accorded. Besides production for export and export services, priority would be given to energy production, basic raw materials, basic agricultural products, science and technology, transportation, and the like.

Returning to the factors that have a restrictive effect on the further development of the country, Medenica pointed to the delays in the system changes, particularly in the foreign exchange system, banking and credit system, planning sphere, and so on. The process of setting realistic proportions for development was also being hampered to a very great extent by inflation and problems in the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market. Many subjects involved in planning were, therefore, oriented more towards current issues and less towards longer-term plan activity, which imposed the need for the remaining tasks to be attended to more quickly and intensively. The FEC, Medenica said, believed that a good plan could not be drawn up if a discussion was held only among federal organs; rather, we need broader activity in other structures, and particularly associated labor. This was an essential condition for the plan to express the common interests and goals of the country as a whole. It was necessary, therefore, to intensify work in preparing the joint plans of large systems and of organizations of associated labor that are linked by reproduction. In this, particular significance lay with the adoption of joint programs of development in certain production activities, in which the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia had special tasks.

Medenica then briefed the delegates on the efforts by the FEC to confirm as soon as possible the necessary system solutions, that are a prerequisite for the plan's being effective. The aim was to break out of the vicious circle of low growth and the low development of production forces in the past period and to reduce the great material limitations. One of the most important questions was the low accumulative capacity of the economy, which was further reduced by commitments to foreign countries, and the haphzard development of individual activities. This, in Medenica's view, was something that concerned the system, and the concept of a market-planned economy had to find expression much more than in the past.

AGENDA OF 18TH LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD181019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0640 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- There are two exceptionally important subjects on the agenda of the 18th LCY Central Committee Plenum, which is to be held in Belgrade tomorrow: the realization of the constitutional position of workers in decisionmaking, managing income, and the means of social reproduction, and the role and work of the LCY Central Committee.

The draft on the realization of the constitutional positon of workers in associated labor will serve as the basis for the discussion of the first topic on the agenda. This document has been preceded by months of preparation involving many scientific and political workers in all the republics and provinces. Nevertheless, standpoints on the realization of the constitutional position of workers in decisionmaking, managing income, and means of social reproduction will not be adopted at this session. It has been decided that the final conclusions should be adopted in the autumn, following a thorough discussion of them by the party members. The Central Committee expects these questions to arouse particular interest among workers, since they concern their position in the most direct way. And not only that. The standpoints of the highest party forum, which are the result of broad and democratic discussion, always carry greater weight than those that are merely "delivered" to the members by the leadership. Thus, the positive practice whereby the party policy, especially concerning certain major social questions, is really created by the members is being continued, following the 13th LCY Central Committee session. The opening report on this will be delivered by Kiro Hadzi Vasilev, LCY Central Committee Presidium member.

All the indications are that the place, role, and work method of the Central Committee are subjects that will give rise to great discussion at the coming session. These expectations are also borne out by the fact that during the months-long party discussion much criticism has been leveled at Yugoslav party leaders. The members have called for the LCY Central Committee to really act as the highest forum between the two congresses, to be much more vigorous in raising and solving certain social issues, and, in particular, to be more resolute in "supervising" the implementation of the adopted conclusions. Following these demands, the Central Committee has included a discussion on itself in the work program adopted at the 16th session. It is interesting that no stance has been prepared in advance, but merely quite an inspiring memorandum for the discussion. The conclusions, if they are adopted, will indeed be the result of discussion at the session itself and of the realizations arrived at in the general party discussion on the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum. The opening report on this topic of the agenda will be delivered by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

A report on the year's work by the LCY Central Committee Presidium will also be examined at tomorrow's session.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GDR 'INTENSIVE'

AU181352 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jul 85 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Nikola Burzan report]

[Excerpt] Berlin, July -- When relations between the SFRY and the GDR are mentioned, and political, cultural, economic, or scientific-technological cooperation is discussed, Dr Siegfried Bock, deputy chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, does not hide his satisfaction.

He also does not fail to stress that a strong imprint on these relations was made by Honecker and Tito and their mutual visits and talks, and he is convinced that Honecker's next visit to the SFRY, planned for the fall, will be another step forward in the direction of enhancing and widening this cooperation, both at the party and state levels.

Of course it is not asserted here that everthing is ideal and that there are no problems, but it is constantly added that the problems are "not of a kind that could not be overcome."

Economic cooperation is very intensive and the value of trade between Yugoslavia and the GDR last year reached almost $1 billion in both directions.

It is significant that the share of cooperation and industrial specialization within this total is 19 percent and that further solutions for expanding and modernizing our economic cooperation are sought precisely in this direction.

Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Yugoslav Institute for Scientific-Technological and Cultural-Educational International Cooperation (JUZMAS), stayed in Berlin at the beginning of July. After talks with departmental ministers and with Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, Zrelec told us that cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR is proceeding continuously in these fields and that it is very developed.

CSSR'S POTAC MEETS PAVLOVIC, ENDS WORKING VISIT

LD180033 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, today in Rijeka held talks with Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Yugoslav side of the CSSR-SFRY Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. They discussed opportunities for the further broadening and deepening of economic and trade cooperation beween the CSSR and the SFRY. They also assessed the fulfillment of the protocol on mutual exchange of goods and services for 1985 to date.

Svatopluk Potac also met the leading economic officials of the town of Rijeka and then ended his working visit to Yugoslavia.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LIBYAN CONGRESS LEADER

Visit Termed Successful

LD181554 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Report by Belgrade radio journalist Nebojsa Jankovic]

[Excerpt] The talks between Milka Planinc and Mohammad al-Zarruq Rajab, devoted to issues of bilateral cooperation, continued this morning in the Palace of the Federation. Both sides' assessed that cooperation in the economic sphere is developing successfully but that there is also considerable scope for its expansion. The joint orientation that this cooperation should be developed on long-term and permanent foundations is in accordance with the agreement signed during Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit in 1983.

The Libyan side paid tribute to the Yugoslav work organizations involved in major investment undertakings in Libya. This is, it was stated, a good reference for obtaining further jobs; however, the Yugoslav building contractors have to be even more competitive regarding prices, deadlines, and the like.

One question raised in the Planinc-Rajab talks is how to overcome the decline in commodity exchange that has arisen as a result of both countries' economic difficulties.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1425 GMT on 18 July in a report on talks between Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (FEC) President Planinc and General Secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress Rajab adds: "Libya is one of Yugoslavia's major economic partners among developing countries, it was stressed at the talks. Their commodity trade exceeds 300 million dollars, but shows a trend of stagnation which was mutually assessed to result from economic conditions in the two countries as well as from those in the world."] Here, too, it was pointed out that the relations of buying and selling should be replaced by higher forms of cooperation, including the creation of mixed enterprises. Clearly impressed by his morning visit to the Belgrade industrial-agricultural combine, the Libyan premier stressed that agriculture is one of the very promising spheres for promoting relations.

At the conclusion of the talks between Milka Planinc, FEC president, and the Libyan premier [title as received], Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, the visit was assessed as useful and successful, and it was noted that it will certainly contribute to the further development of cooperation in all spheres.

Talks With Vlajkovic

LD181823 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in the White Palace at Dedinje today. Mohammad al-Zarruq Rajab is paying an official and friendly visit to the SFRY at the invitation of Milka Planinc, FEC President.

Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab conveyed greetings to the SFRY Presidency and its president, Radovan Vlajkovic, from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. President Vlajkovic responded by sending back heartfelt wishes and greetings.

A cordial hour-long conversation was attended by Milka Planinc, FEC president and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and on the Libyan side by Musa Ahmad, secretary for light industries, and Fazi Ejahani, minister for oil [as received]. The two sides discussed ways to promote bilateral cooperation and various aspects of the current international situation, particularly the Nonaligned Movement's activity.

Vlajkovic and Rajab judged that this Yugoslav-Libyan high level contact would give a further fresh impetus to the promotion of comprehensive relations between the SFRY and Libya, which were described with satisfaction as good. The two sides also expressed their desire to promote them still further in view of Yugoslav firms' experience and wide scope, and Libya's needs. They stressed that efforts should be made to ensure the realization of the programs adopted and to overcome any difficulties that might emerge in the course of such highly developed cooperation.

In the secion of the talks dealing with the international situation, it was pointed out that current international relations are strained and complex owing to the exacerbation of relations between the two superpowers and blocs, which naturally have unavoidable consequences for the developing countries as well, especially in economic life. In this connection, attention was drawn to the significant role played by the Nonaligned Movement, which is today needed more than ever, and consequently has to be stable and firm.

Vlajkovic and Rajab agreed that it is indispensable to continue to strengthen the role of the Nonaligned Movement, guard its unity, and increase its action capability. In this respect it was stressed that the forthcoming ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in Luanda should map the roads to be followed by the movement in the search for solutions to the numerous problems facing the world today.

After the talks, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, hosted a luncheon for the high-ranking visitor from the friendly Arab country.

Visits Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD182258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- This evening Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, received Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress of the People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who arrived in Sarajevo on the second stage of his visit to our country.

The cordial and friendly exchange of views focused particularly on the further promotion of Yugoslav-Libyan relations, including Bosnia-Hercegovina's participation in them.

In the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, Libyan premier [title as received] Rajab this evening had talks with Gojko Ubiparip, president of the executive council. Both sides agreed that the already successful cooperation between the SFRY and the Libyan Jamahariya, and in that context Bosnia-Hercegovina's economic and other ties with institutions in this friendly nonaligned country, continue to develop.

Bosnia-Hercegovina is making a considerable contribution to the development of comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and Libya and is therefore interested in continuing its participation in the constant efforts to promote relations between the two countries on a long-term basis, the two sides stressed during this evening's talks.

In the overall trade between the SFRY and Libya in 1984, Bosnia-Hercegovina's share exceeded one-third while it also contributed to successful cooperation in scientific-technological and cultural spheres and to the particularly successful cooperation in health and education.

SPLIT COURT SENTENCES 7 FOR 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

LD181703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Summary] Split, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Grand Council of the Split District Court today passed sentences on a group of seven people charged with the criminal act of printing hostile propaganda. Mladen Lazeta, 25, and Luka Podrug, 25, each received sentences of 2 years imprisonment. Stjepan Gaspar, 24, was sentenced to 18 months in jail, while Zeljko Duvnjak, 27, and Josip Vrdoljak, 24, each received a sentence of 15 months imprisonment. Marko Sric, 23, was sentenced to 6 months in jail, and Ivan Bulgan was acquitted.

According to the indictment, in the period from 1982 to 1985 all seven printed material of hostile content and held discussions about the "unequal status" of the SR of Croatia in relation to other republics, and about the need to introduce a multiparty system in the country.

NATIONALIST SLOGANS APPEAR IN ALIBUNAR

LD182231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- It was with surprise and indignation that the people in Alibunar municipality and in the village of Vladimirovac reacted to an unprecedented event that recently occurred in their multinational environment.

On Sunday, 14 July, hostile slogans written from the positions of Serbian nationalism and Chetnik ideology appeared in the center of the village of Vladimirovac, which has about 5,000 inhabitants of Serb, Romanian, and other nationalities. The organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs established that in five places in this Banat village seven nationalist slogans appeared, all written with felt-tip pen on drawing-paper.

The nationalist slogans were condemned by the people of Alibunar municipality and the village of Vladimirovac in particular, where the basic LC organization was very energetic in its reaction to this nationalist act.

TANJUG CITES BIWEEKLY ON PROBLEM OF TERRORISM

LD181304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG) -- Global approach to the problem of international terrorism is strongly marked with political opportunism, writes the Yugoslav fortnightly REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in its latest issue.

The international community is not taking adequate preventive measures against this evil of the contemporary world, which has to be viewed as part of overall global relations, since it essentially stems from them, the periodical points out.

The nonaligned countries, while actively participating in the drafting of legal instruments to combat against terrorism, have constantly emphasized that the international community must tackle the causes of terrorist actions, writes the REVIEW.

It notes that the main cause of state terrorism lies in the conduct of some states manifested through colonialism, racism, aggression, occupation, intervention, interference in the affairs of others, economic exploitation, etc.

Amendment and extension of existing legal instruments may be good and useful, but the question is whether the problem of international terrorism could be eliminated in this way.

The adoption of new instruments alone would certainly not mark a step forward, assesses REVIEW OF INTERNAITONAL AFFAIRS, adding that success depends primarily on changes in the conduct of some countries. Calls for concrete struggle against terrorism would be in vain if politicians vying for votes are allowed to flirt with various fascist organizations from which terrorists are recruited, and if terrorism is combated in one part of the world, while being instigated and financed in another.

The international community must turn to a vigorous struggle against terrorism. This will be possible only if all countries abide strictly by the legal documents they have themselves worked out and adopted, and if they treat all forms of terrorism in the same manner.

VLAJKOVIC RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

LD190540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Mirko Zaric, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Islamic Republic of Iran, prior to his departure to take up the new appointment.